

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE
YEAR BOOK
1908

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THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE YEAR BOOK

An Encyclopedia of Facts and Figures Dealing with the
Liquor Traffic and the Temperance Reform

Compiled by
ERNEST HURST CHERRINGTON

Managing Editor of the American Anti-Saloon Press Bureau

13879

This book has been adopted by the National Headquarters Committee of the
Anti-Saloon League of America, and is the Official Anti-Saloon
League Year Book.

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THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA
Publishers

610 New Hayden Bldg., Columbus, O.
110 LaSalle Ave., Chicago, Ill.



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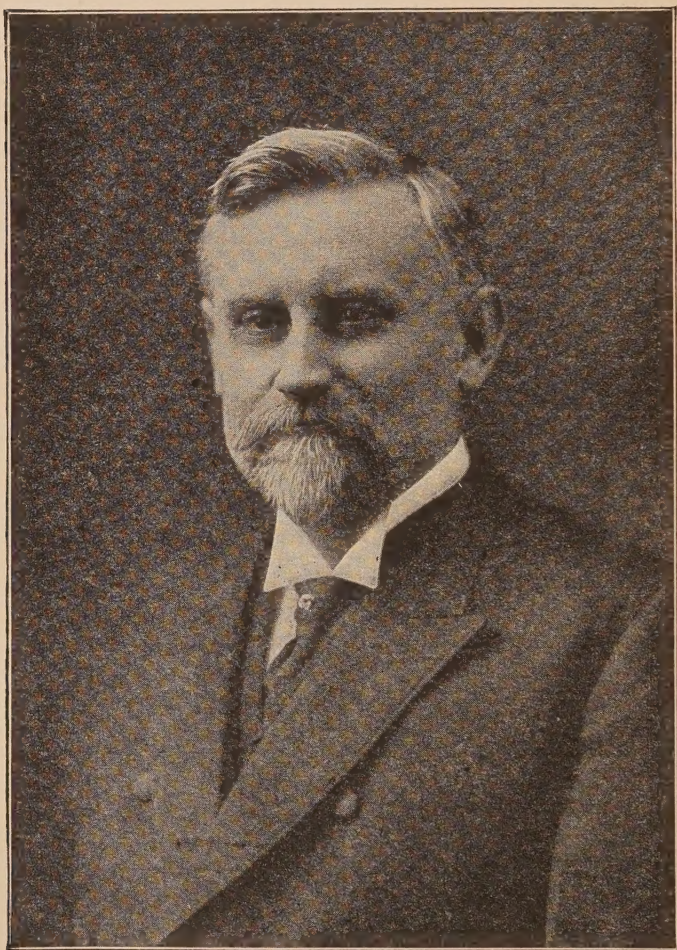
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REV. PURLEY A. BAKER, D. D.
General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America

The League

The Anti-Saloon League is not, strictly speaking, an organization. It is what its name indicates—a League. It is a league of organizations. It is the federated church in action against the saloon. Its agents are of the church, and under all circumstances loyal to the church. It has no interest apart from the church. It goes just as fast and just as far as the public sentiment of the church will permit. It has not come to the Kingdom simply to build a little local sentiment, or to secure the passage of a few laws, nor yet to vote the saloons from a few hundred towns. These are mere incidents in its progress. It has come to solve the liquor problem.

P. A. BAKER,
General Superintendent.

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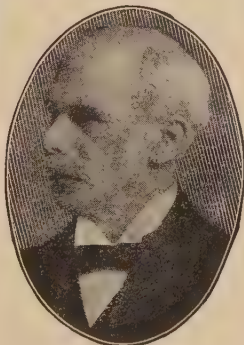
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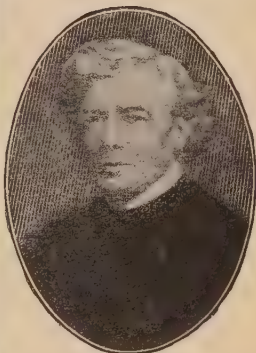
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THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE



HOWARD H. RUSSELL, D. D.
Founder of the Anti-Saloon League.

The Anti-Saloon League was born in the old First Congregational Church in the college town of Oberlin, Ohio, on the evening of June 4, 1893. The birth of the Anti-Saloon League idea, however, dates back to 1890, when the founder of the League, Howard H. Russell, then the pastor of the Southwest Tabernacle of Kansas City, started the movement in the state of Missouri which culminated in the organization of what was known as the Missouri Anti-Liquor League.

About the same time as the birth of the state Anti-Saloon League of Ohio, the Anti-Saloon League of the District of Columbia also came into existence, the

date of the latter organization being June 23, 1893.

The national organization of the League was launched in December, 1895, when largely through the influence of Bishop Luther B. Wilson, who was at the time president of the District of Columbia League, a convention was called at Washington, D. C., in which the Anti-Saloon Leagues of the District of Columbia and Ohio, several non-partisan temperance organizations and the Interdenominational Christian Alliances formed by Dr. Kynett of the Methodist church, joined in forming the American Anti-Saloon League.

Dr. Russell was made the first national superintendent, and to him more than to any other must be given the credit not only of

putting the idea into tangible form but also of guiding it through the first stages of its existence, when many times his persistent devotion and self-sacrifice saved the project from an early death.

Hon. Hiram Price, of Iowa, was elected the first president of the national organization, and Bishop Luther B. Wilson the first vice-president.

Upon the death of Mr. Price, Bishop Wilson was elected national president, which position he still holds.

In 1903 Dr. Russell retired from the national superintendency, and the Rev. P. A. Baker, D. D., who had succeeded Dr. Russell as superintendent of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, was elected to fill the position of chief executive officer of the national organization.

When the full history of the Anti-Saloon movement in America shall have been written, chief among the many who have toiled, fought and sacrificed for its success will be the names of Howard H. Russell and Purley A. Baker.

At the present time the Anti-Saloon League is installed in practically every state of the Union. In the case of one or two states another name is used, but these organizations are affiliated with the American League for all practical purposes, just as any state league.

The League throughout the nation employs almost 500 persons, who give their entire time to the work of this institution. There are over one hundred well-equipped business offices from which went forth during the past twelve months over 100,000,000 pages of up-to-date anti-saloon literature.

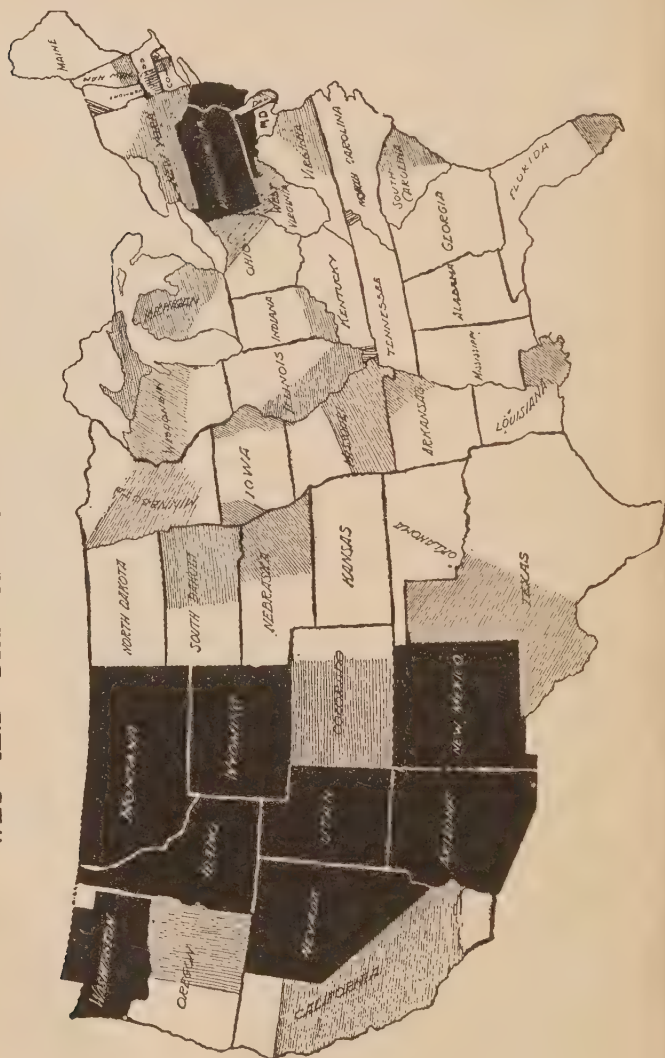
Counting the different editions of the American Issue, which is the official organ of the national organization, thirty-eight weekly, bi-weekly and monthly papers are being published by the League throughout the United States.

The aggregate number of copies of these state and national papers actually printed and sent out each month numbers more than 500,000.

The annual income of the League throughout the nation is over \$400,000, and the amount is gradually increasing as the people come to see and to know more of the League's practical workings.

The church membership of nearly every denomination stands back of this organization, and the united effort of the good men of every political party has been responsible for its splendid success in the securing of legislative enactments and law enforcement.

"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES



PHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Part I. NATURE OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS

ALCOHOL A POISON

Dr. T. D. Crothers, an expert on the effect of alcohol and drugs, concludes a recent article with a statement of the necessity of recognizing the poisonous action of spirits, whether taken in moderation or excess. He says:

1. Alcohol in any form, taken into the body as a beverage, is not only a poison, but produces other poisons, and associated with other substances it may develop toxins. Alcohol is also an anesthetic and not a tonic or so-called stimulant. It increases the waste product of the body and diminishes the power of elimination. It also destroys the phagocytes of the blood, and thus removes and lessens the protective power of the blood cells.

2. Whenever alcohol is used continuously as a beverage, for its medicinal effects, favorable conditions and soils for the cultivation and growth of poisonous compounds are created. These may be neutralized by other conditions and not be apparent in the derangements of the functional activities which follow. Where disturbances and derangements of the nutrient and functional activities of the body are associated with the use of alcohol, their transient character and disappearance by the removal of spirits suggests the causes.

3. The functional and organic symptoms of derangement appearing in those who use spirits in moderation or excess, which quickly disappear by abstinence and eliminative measures, are clear indications of autointoxications from this source. Obscure symptoms of the nervous system in persons who use spirits should always be examined in relation to the toxic origin from this source. Also grave nutrition disturbances should suggest the same cause, with, of course, the same treatment.

4. The treatment of all such cases in which alcohol is used

in any form should be by antiseptic and eliminative measures, and the supposition should always include the possibility of poison by chemical products formed in the body.—Clinical Medicine.

WATER AND ALCOHOL COMPARED.

(*Scottish Temperance Annual.*)

WATER.	ALCOHOL.
Boils at 212 degrees.	Boils at 172 degrees.
Freezes.	Does not freeze.
Extinguishes fire.	Makes the fire burn.
Has no odor.	Has sweet odor.
Has no taste.	Has burning taste.
Cools and refreshes the skin.	Burns and inflames the skin.
Necessary to life.	Unnecessary to life.
Makes a seed grow.	Kills the seed.
Softens all foods.	Hardens all foods.
Is itself a food.	Is a poison.
Will not dissolve resin.	Easily dissolves resin.
Does not intoxicate.	Intoxicates.
Benefits the body.	Injures the body.
Aids decomposition.	Prevents decomposition.
Provided free in nature.	Not provided free in nature.
A constituent of most foods.	Not found in any food.
Quenches thirst.	Creates thirst.

“In common fairness to scientific progress, the professors of healing ought so to prescribe alcohol that nothing shall be wanting in accuracy of prescription. The exact quantity, the exact quality, the exact purity of the alcohol ought to be known, and due provision made to insure what is right in respect to quantity, quality, and purity. To prescribe either wine, spirits, or ales without asking whether other chemical bodies than

alcohol are or are not present in them, is not prescribing at all. Any old woman, or any quack, can prescribe in that mad-cap way. When I want to administer alcohol, I write it in the prescription as absolute alcohol--Sp. Gr. 0.795--and I have it mixed with water to make it easy and ready for administration."—Sir B. W. Richardson, M. D.

FACTS ABOUT BEER

The National Temperance Society has issued a series of valuable leaflets epitomizing the facts about the beer curse. One of the very best is the following suggestive paragraph, entitled "Beer in the Hospital," which deserves wide reading:

"Alcohol is a slow poison. Men drink it largely diluted in beer, and manage to keep up a good outside show, while within they are getting into a sad condition. They do not know it themselves, for they poison their nerves continually, so that they get no true reports from within. But let some accident happen which sends them to the hospital, and then hear what the doctors say about them.

"Dr. Edwards says: 'The diseases of beer drinkers are always of a dangerous character, and, in case of an accident, they can never undergo the most trifling operation with the security of the temperate. They almost invariably die under it.'

"Dr. Grinrod, a prominent London physician, says: 'A copious beer drinker is all one vital part. He wears his heart on his sleeve, bare to death wound even from a rusty nail or the claw of a cat.'

"Dr. Gordon says: 'The beer drinkers, when attacked with acute disease, are not able to bear depletion, and they die.'

"Dr. Nixon says: 'Intoxicating drinks, whether taken in the form of fermented or distilled liquors, are very frequent predisposing causes of disease.'

"One of our own workers, on a recent visit to Bellevue hospital, says: 'As we entered the ward, the first sight opposite the door was a surgeon dressing a gangrenous arm. His words to the patient, as we caught them, were, "No, I shall not let you go out; you would get a glass of beer, and that would kill you!"' She continues: 'A boy in another bed, motherless, friendless, a stranger in a strange land, speaking no word of ours, had received a slight wound, which pure blood would have thrown

off; but he was a beer victim, and his hurt, with his poisoned blood, produced erysipelas. Another had scratched his finger, and his hand is in danger of amputation. And so we went through the list, receiving testimony unexpected to us, almost unasked by us, and almost unconsciously given, that systems clogged with effete matter which beer had prevented passing off were incapable of resisting injury and disease.'

"Some, if not all of these, no doubt, had thought the beer was doing good. Many boast of the good it does them, or of their being strong in spite of beer. 'I have drunk a gallon of beer every day for the last thirty years,' said a brewer's drayman, 'and I was never in better health than at this moment.' Yet the very next day he died in a fit of apoplexy. The beer told him that lie, and he believed it.

"Men who are really well and strong do not die off in that way suddenly. When these beer drinkers get into the hospital, and the doctors show them the true state of things, then they begin to see, though often too late, what beer has really done to them.

"For they have healed the hurt—slightly, saying, 'Peace peace!' when there is no peace."—The American Issue.

FOOD VALUES OF MILK AND BEER.

(*School Physiology Journal, Boston.*)

MILK.		BEER.	
<i>Parts.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Parts.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
Water	87.0	Water	89.0
Food Material	12.0	Malt Extract	6.0
Ashes and other constituents	1.0	Ashes and other constituents	.5
Alcohol	.0	Alcohol	4.5
Total	100.0	Total	100.0

"I find there are no scientific grounds for indicating a given amount of alcohol as harmless, and a matter of indifference if it is given habitually. On the contrary, it seems to me in the highest degree probable that the regular use of a much smaller

amount than one to one and a quarter ounces does harm to the vast majority of mankind."—Max Gruber, Professor of Hygiene in the University of Munich.

In July, 1901, at the British Congress, Professor Brouardel, dean of the faculty of medicine of Paris, and leading member of the medical faculty in France, and now unfortunately dead, gave a most remarkable address on tuberculosis, in which he said: "The public house is the purveyor of tuberculosis. In fact, alcoholism is the most potent factor in propagating tuberculosis. The strongest man, who has once taken to drink, is powerless against it. A universal cry of despair rises from the whole universe at the sight of the disasters caused by alcoholism."

ALCOHOL IN PATENT MEDICINES

The following percentages of alcohol in the "patent medicines" named are given by the Massachusetts state board analyst, in the published document No. 34:

	Per cent. of Alcohol (by Volume)
Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.....	20.6
Paine's Celery Compound.....	21.
Dr. Williams' Vegetable Jaundice Bitters.....	18.5
Whiskol, "a non-intoxicating stimulant".....	28.2
Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic, "recommended for treatment of alcohol habit".....	26.5
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.....	26.2
Thayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.....	21.5
Hood's Sarsaparilla.....	18.8
Allen's Sarsaparilla.....	13.5
Dana's Sarsaparilla.....	13.5
Brown's Sarsaparilla.....	13.5
Peruna	28.5
Vinol, Wine of Cod Liver Oil.....	18.8
Dr. Peters' Kuriko.....	14.
Carter's Physical Extract.....	22.
Hooker's Wigwam Tonic.....	20.7
Hoofland's German Tonic.....	29.3
Howe's Arabian Tonic, "not a rum drink".....	13.2
Jackson's Golden Seal Tonic.....	19.6

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic.....	16.5
Parker's Tonic, "purely vegetable".....	41.6
Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, "entirely harmless".....	19.5
Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.....	16.5
Boker's Stomach Bitters.....	42.6
Burdock Blood Bitters.....	25.2
Greene's Nervura.....	17.2
Hartshorn's Bitters.....	22.2
Hoofland's German Bitters, "entirely vegetable".....	25.6
Hop Bitters.....	12.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.....	44.3
Kaufman's Sulphur Bitters, "contains no alcohol" (as a matter of fact, it contains 20.5 per cent of alcohol and no sulphur).....	20.5
Puritana	22.2
Richardson's Concentrated Sherry Wine Bitters.....	37.5
Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters.....	35.7
Warren's Bilious Bitters.....	21.5
Faith Whitcomb's Nerve Bitters.....	20.3

—North-Western Mail.

Part II.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS

THE LIQUOR HABIT

One-half of the best and most representative men of today die from the changes that alcohol brings about in the arterial system. The alcoholics manifest the least resistance to every type of infectious disease. It is the old alcoholic who always succumbs to the poisons of typhoid fever, pneumonia, tuberculosis. There never was a more mistaken idea than that a barrel of whiskey will cure consumption. Common sense should teach us that if alcohol is poisonous enough to the human cell to cause degenerative changes to take place in its protoplasm, that when the protoplasm of the cell is already saturated with a tubercular toxine, alcohol will only hasten the degenerative changes. A cell saturated with alcohol loses to a great degree its resistance to other toxines.

If we study the cell of the dead alcoholic, we see readily how

far it differs from the normal cell; there is not a tissue in his body that has not absorbed the poison and become functionally and physically defective. The study of evolution proves to us that peculiarities are transmitted; the father transmits to his progeny a diseased cell; a system of pathological cells, that when they begin to functionate and each contributing to the sum total of functioning that we call life, that in this individual there is an innate craving for alcohol, or for something, he knows not what, but when he takes his first drink he then knows that whiskey is what he has been wanting, and his offspring in turn has a greater craving and less resistance.

It is a fact beyond dispute that to every ten alcoholics who have pneumonia or typhoid fever and die, that only one who is not an habitue would die.—Ellis M. Allen, M. D., in the American Practitioner and News.

ALCOHOL IN THE BRAIN

Enough alcohol has been repeatedly found in the brain of a dead toper to detect its presence there by its odor. Now, how does alcohol do such mischief?

1. By paralyzing the nerves of the small blood vessels, the brain is gorged with blood, which causes irritation and inflammation. Often the blood is coagulated, or clotted, when we say the brain is "congested." Diseases like paralysis, epilepsy, brain fever, insanity, delirium tremens, and every nervous disorder may be, and has been, caused by drinking alcoholics. The blood vessels being so often clogged by continuous drink, the bad blood, full of carbonic acid gas, cannot get to the lungs for cleansing, and the good blood cannot come in to nourish the brain. This interferes with good thinking.

2. Alcohol hardens the brain by its power to absorb the water and cook the albumen so it can not do the work of transmitting thought and nerve force. The brain in its natural state is very tender, so that the sharpest knife will often tear it before cutting it. The noted French chemist, Hyrti, says that he can detect the brain of a drunkard, blindfolded, by the sense of touch—it being so much harder and tougher than that of a total abstainer.

3. It breaks down the nerve cells and deposits that same bad fat.

4. One of the terrible results of alcohol on the brain is the loss of will power. The appetite has become the man's master. He promises his best friends, in one moment, that he will never touch another drop, and breaks his promise as soon as he gets out of their sight. His reason is gone. His moral sense is benumbed. He cannot be trusted in judgment, or in conduct. The brain in the cerebrum is paralyzed. The brain in the cerebellum is stimulated to increased activity. The man does now what he would not think of doing in his sober, sane moments. When the watch-dog is chloroformed, the burglar easily pillages the house.—E. O. Taylor, A. M., D. D., in "Short Studies in Scientific Temperance."

ALCOHOL AND MENTAL POWER

Experiments as to the time required for learning by rote have been conducted with great care. For six successive days the subject studied groups of twelve figures for a half hour each day, and during these days the capacity for learning increased from 700 to 1,600 figures.

Then the same subject was given alcohol during twelve days and the capacity for learning by rote decreased from 1,600 to 450 figures.

Then a period of seven days free from alcohol followed, and the capacity increased from 1,200 to 2,350 figures, and in two succeeding days when alcohol was administered the capacity for memorizing decreased from 1,250 to 950 figures.—Dudley M. Culver, M. D.

ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD

The mission of the blood is to carry food, moisture and heat to every part of the body. It contains material for every organ. As it floats along, one kind of food is extracted to make bone, another to make muscle, another to make brain, and so on. Now, what does alcohol do to the blood?

1. It attacks the lining membrane of the blood vessels and inflames it, thereby weakening it and rendering it liable to burst.

2. It cooks the albumen of the blood—as it cooks the albumen of an egg—and otherwise impairs the quality of the food which it carries, and so becomes a blood poison.

3. It drinks up some of the water in the blood, depriving

the system of so much moisture, causing a parched and feverish condition. The drinker is constantly thirsty, and so drinks more and more, and can never be satisfied.

4. Alcoholic beverages, like fermented drinks, destroy the power of the blood to clot.—E. O. Taylor, in "Short Studies in Scientific Temperance."

"Never let this lesson be forgotten in thinking of strong drink—that the drink is strong only to destroy; that it never by any possibility adds strength to those who drink it."—Sir B. W. Richardson.

"No man can say when he has passed the boundary which divides safety from harm. He may call himself temperate, and yet may be daily taking a little more than his system can bear, and be gradually causing some tissue to undergo slow degeneration. He may be safe, but he may be on the verge of danger."—Dr. E. A. Parkes.

ALCOHOL AND HEREDITY

Dr. T. D. Crothers, who has made a long and careful study of alcoholism in relation to heredity, made a report on 1,744 cases. Of this number, 1,300 have come under his personal observation, and of this number 1,080 have inherited the appetite for liquor.

Dr. C. L. Dana, who has also given considerable time to the question, reporting on 350 patients whom he had examined, stated that the drinking habit existed in one or both parents in 340 of the cases. The result of the investigations of Dr. Paul Sollier in his article on "Influences of Heredity on Alcoholism" reaches conclusions as follows:

"1. Between dipsomania, hereditary insanity, on the one hand, and alcoholism, called 'acquired,' on the other hand, there exists an intermediate form of the propensity for alcoholic drink; this intermediate form is alcoholism by heredity; it is certainly more frequent than dipsomania, and tends more and more to encroach upon the domain of 'acquired' alcoholism—i. e., alcoholism by heredity may be found to have pre-existed in cases heretofore interpreted as simply acquired alcoholism.

"2. The heredity of alcoholism may be either by similars or dissimilars. The relative frequency of these forms is as three to four.

"3. Alcoholism by heredity belongs to the neuropathic family and more specifically to its psychopathic branch.

"4. The causes which produce the outbreak of alcoholism in subjects having hereditary taint, and more particularly in the progeny of subjects who themselves have alcoholism, are merely accidental or apparent, and are far from having the influence which has been attributed to them. The only true cause is the heredity, which creates the predisposition, the impulse, and a condition of intellect and feeling in the subject which render him incapable of resistance."

DESCENDANTS OF A DRUNKARD

Pellman, of the University of Bonn, tells of a very notorious drunken woman who died in 1800. A scientific investigation made regarding herself and her descendants has brought forth the following astonishing facts:

The total number of her descendants have been 834. Of that number 709 have been traced with the result that the record shows that 7 were convicted of murder; 76 were convicted of other crimes; 142 were professional beggars; 64 lived on charity and 181 of the women descendants were prostitutes. It has been estimated that the cost to the government of the crime and pauperism of this one line of descendants has been \$1,250,000.

LIFE INSURANCE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Upon those who, on entering the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, stated that they abstained from alcoholic beverages, the maximum expected loss, covering a long period of years, was \$5,455,699, and the actual loss was \$4,251,050. Upon those who stated otherwise, the maximum expected loss was \$9,829,462, and the actual loss was \$9,469,407. The abstainers show, therefore, a death loss seventy-eight per cent of the maximum and the non-abstainers ninety-six per cent. The death rate among moderate drinkers was twenty-three per cent higher than among total abstainers.

The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Association, of England, with a record covering thirty-two years—1866-1897—shows an advantage of twenty-one per cent in favor of total abstinence.

A fifteen-year record—1884-1898—of the Sceptre Life, London, shows a similar advantage of 23.97 per cent.

ALCOHOL AND MORTALITY.

Experience of United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution.
Mortality Experience Under Ordinary Whole-Life Policies.

	TEMPERANCE SECTION.		GENERAL SECTION	
	EXPECTED CLAIMS.	ACTUAL CLAIMS.	EXPECTED CLAIMS.	ACTUAL CLAIMS.
	<i>Policies.</i>	<i>Policies.</i>	<i>Policies.</i>	<i>Policies.</i>
1866-70 (5 years) . .	549	411	1,008	944
1871-75 " . .	723	511	1,268	1,330
1876-80 " . .	933	651	1,485	1,486
1881-85 " . .	1,179	835	1,670	1,530
1886-90 " . .	1,472	1,015	1,846	1,750
1891-95 " . .	1,686	1,203	1,958	1,953
1896-1900 " . .	1,900	1,402	2,058	1,863
1901-05 " . .	2,021	1,456	2,221	1,961
Total (40 yrs.) . .	10,463	7,484	13,514	12,811

—From "The Drink Problem," by Kelynak.

Summary of Experiences by Various Companies. Mortality Experience—Ordinary Whole-Life Policies.

<i>Founded.</i>	GENERAL SECTION. (Non-Abstainers.)			ABSTAINERS' SECTION.		
	<i>*Ex-pected Deaths.</i>	<i>Actual Deaths.</i>	<i>Per-cent-age.</i>	<i>*Ex-pected Deaths.</i>	<i>Actual Deaths.</i>	<i>Per-cent-age.</i>
1840—United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution (Period of 41 years, 1866 to 1906.)	13,952	13,188	94.53	10,889	7,760	71.27
1864—Sceptre Life Association . . (Period of 23 years, 1884 to 1906.)	2,798	2,211	79.02	1,794	967	53.90
1883—Scottish Temperance Assurance Company (Period of 20 years, 1883 to 1904.)	319	225	70.54	936	420	44.88
1883—Abstainers' and General Insurance Company (Period of 23 years, 1884 to 1906.)	† . . . . .	.....	.....	965	449	46.53

* Expected deaths under the Table of the Institute of Actuaries.

† No figures published.

—Alliance Temperance Almanack for 1908.

COMPARATIVE DEATH RATE

From Great Britain we have some of the most recent comparisons between the longevity of drinkers and non-drinkers, furnished by the report upon this subject, published last year in Sir Victor Horsley and Dr. Sturge's work on "Alcohol and the Human Body." This recent and authoritative book first compares the rate of sickness among abstainers and non-abstainers, and afterward the rate of deaths, as follows:

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACTUARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, MR. H. DILLON GOUGE, F.S.S.

	Average Rates	
	Mortality. Per cent.	Sickness, Weeks
Non-abstainers' Societies' average.....	1.381	2.317
Abstainers' Societies' average.....	0.689	1.248

The authors of the book continue: "So, too, the contrast between the percentage death rate among the members actually sick and the average weeks of sickness suffered by the two classes is striking:"

	Mortality per cent of sick members	Average weeks of sickness per each member sick
Abstainers' Societies' Average.....	3.557	6.45
Non-abstainers' Societies' average.....	6.532	10.91

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF THE QUESTION

By Rudyard Kipling

(Rudyard Kipling, in some of his earlier writings, hooted at the idea of temperance and prohibition, but after seeing in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., the scene in a beer hall where two girls were made drunk through the efforts of their male companions, and then taken reeling down a dark alley, the English author wrote the following on page 121 of "American Notes.")

"Then, recanting previous opinions, I became a Prohibitionist. Better it is that a man should go without his beer in public places, and content himself with swearing at the narrow-mindedness of the majority; better it is to poison the inside with very vile temperance drinks, and to buy lager furtively at back doors, than to bring temptation to the lips of young fools such as the four I had seen. I understand now why the preacher rages against drink. I have said: 'There is no harm in it

taken moderately,' and yet my own demand for beer helped directly to send these two girls reeling down the dark street to—God alone knows what end. If liquor is worth drinking, it is worth taking a little trouble to come at—such trouble as a man will undergo to compass his own desires. It is not good that we should let it lie before the eyes of children, and I have been a fool in writing to the contrary."

Part III. THE LINCOLN LEGION

THE STORY OF ITS BEGINNING

Abraham Lincoln promised his mother a few days before her death that he would never drink intoxicating liquor. This promise, made when a boy, he ever faithfully kept. In the days when drinking was almost universal, he was regarded as peculiar. He joined every temperance society organized where he lived. He made earnest temperance speeches. Though a candidate for office, he was outspoken upon the temperance question.

Lincoln took part in the Washington Society during the years from 1840 to 1843. After the movement had waned, it was revived and kept active in the vicinity of Springfield, Ill., for several years. Some time in 1846, Lincoln was invited to speak for the cause, and he prepared a form of pledge, held public meetings and persuaded many to sign the same. The pledge he wrote was copied by others and used elsewhere in meetings held by them. Lasting good was done in that part of the country by this abstinence movement in which Lincoln was the leader. Then came the clash of opinions upon a paramount national question, and the awful Civil War, at the close of which he died the martyr's death, and Lincoln's activity for the cause of total abstinence was forgotten for half a century.

In 1900, by a fortunate accident, the facts thus hidden so long were brought to light. Cleopas Breckenridge, a prosperous old farmer, living sixteen miles from Springfield, Ill., met Rev. Howard H. Russell, the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, at the Leland Hotel in that city. Russell had learned from Mr. Roland Diller, of Springfield, that Breckenridge could tell him an interesting story about Lincoln, and this meeting was arranged for that purpose. Mr. Breckenridge told Russell that when about 10 years of age, in 1846, he had signed the pledge

in Lincoln's meeting at the South Fork Schoolhouse, and how Lincoln had laid his hand lovingly on the boy's head and had said to him: "Now, Sonny, you keep that pledge and it will be the best act of your life." This, Breckenridge has constantly done. In May, 1903, Superintendent Russell, passing through Illinois, called again upon Breckenridge and this time he found others, R. E. Berry and Moses Martin, of Edinburg, Ill., who had also signed the pledge in Lincoln's meeting and have kept it carefully all their lives. Other witnesses have also been found who verify the same important fact, namely, that Lincoln was not only a total abstainer, but that he was an advocate and propagator of a pledge of abstinence which he himself had written. It became clear to Russell, who had been for some time planning to introduce a Gospel Temperance Department into the Anti-Saloon League, that it would fittingly honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln and properly recognize Mr. Lincoln's temperance activity, and, at the same time, helpfully inspire a new movement of like character, to name it THE LINCOLN LEGION.

The proposition has been received with general and enthusiastic approval. Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks offered to write a volume, giving the full story of Lincoln's temperance work and the great abstinence movements of the nineteenth century, and plans were perfected for starting the new movement.

The Lincoln Legion was launched at Oberlin, Ohio, where the Ohio Anti-Saloon League was born, at the decennial anniversary of the League's birth, on October 21, 1903. Two of the old veterans of the Lincoln movement, Cleopas Breckenridge and Moses Martin, were present and added great interest to the occasion. It was Moses Martin, who, on May 9, 1903, had repeated to Superintendent Russell the exact words of the pledge written by Abraham Lincoln, which he had committed to memory in 1846, and he and Mr. Breckenridge were the first to enroll in the Lincoln Legion, thus re-signing the very pledge they had signed in Lincoln's meeting fifty-seven years ago.

At the reception service, held on the evening of October 22, for the thousand and more who had enrolled during the meetings, Mr. Moses Martin, 76 years old, tall, gray-bearded, sturdy, stood in the pulpit of the old "First Church" and gave the Lincoln

pledge, sentence by sentence, and the people, standing with uplifted hands, repeated it after him as follows:

"Whereas, The use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is productive of pauperism, degradation and crime, and believing it our duty to discourage that which produces more evil than good, we therefore pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

Thus the original Lincoln pledge, penned and propagated by Mr. Lincoln himself, has been brought down to us in the memory of Moses Martin and at the launching of the Lincoln Legion at Oberlin, was formally delivered over for the use of the new and promising movement for personal abstinence.

All persons, old and young, everywhere, without regard to sect, section, creed, party, color or nationality, who love to honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and who wish to promote the temperance reform, are invited to enroll themselves with the growing hundreds, thousands and millions of our new Gospel temperance army—THE LINCOLN LEGION.—Howard H. Russell (Founder of the Lincoln Legion.)

A COURT'S PLEDGE FOR DRUNKARDS

Upon much the same principle as that employed in Judge Lindsey's Juvenile Court, Judge William J. Pollard, of the court of St. Louis, Missouri, has instituted the plan of dealing with drunkards in a way that will be best for them and for their families. His plan is to give every worthy fellow a chance.

When a drunkard is brought before him, he gives him a good sentence, but instead of sending him directly to the workhouse and depriving his family of his help, which is generally greatly needed, he suspends the sentence upon the signing of a term total abstinence pledge. The pledge signer is compelled to report to the judge every week to give assurance that the pledge is being kept. Thus by this one court great numbers of drunkards have been reclaimed and made sober, industrious citizens. Judge Pollard does business on the proper assumption that courts are for the purpose of doing justice and really conserving the best interests of the community or the state.

WET AND DRY MAP OF ILLINOIS

One year ago the map of Illinois was almost entirely black. Under the operation of the local option law passed in 1907 already 1053 townships and 141 precincts in counties that have no township organization have voted dry, thereby excluding over 1,500 saloons and making 36 entire counties "dry."



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

Part I. PRODUCTION

BREWER'S FIGURES

A few weeks since, the liquor dealers of this region had 50,000 big posters distributed throughout the city and the county. The posters appeared in various forms. They adorned the backs of the menu cards of many of the leading hotels and restaurants. And these are the claims of the liquor dealers as represented on these posters: "Market furnished by the liquor business:

"Farm products consumed.....	\$110,000,000
"Manufactured products used.....	150,000,000
"Labor employed.....	54,000,000
"Fuel burned.....	5,000,000
"Freight and express.....	20,000,000
"Revenue: Tax and license.....	139,000,000

"That prohibition will: 1. Destroy these markets. 2. Greatly increase the number of unemployed. 3. Overload the taxpayer. 4. Precipitate the greatest financial crisis in history.

Now, all this is quite wide of the facts, as Mary F. Balcomb, secretary of the Young People's Christian Temperance Union, shows. She has made a careful investigation on the basis of their claims, and this is what she says:

"Total market in the United States: Farm products, \$7,412,000,000 (liquor dealers using less than 0.5 per cent); manufactured products, \$15,802,000,000 (liquor dealers using 0.4 per cent); labor employed (manufactures only), \$2,611,000,000 (liquor dealers employing only 2 per cent); freight (alone), \$1,450,000,000 (liquor dealers using only 1 per cent).

"Revenue: The cost of crime alone, due to the drink traffic, is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred million dollars, or more than the entire revenue paid in.

"1. The United States market would scarcely feel the destruction of the liquor traffic, so small a per cent is directed toward that industry.

"2. If the one and one-half billion dollars spent for intoxicating liquors were spent for legitimate products, from two to ten times as many laborers would be required, to say nothing of the impetus that would be given to every line of honorable business.

"3. Experience shows the spuriousness of this statement.

"4. Every community where prohibition has been given a fair trial shows a remarkable decrease in the criminal and pauper classes, an increase in bank deposits per capita, a rise in real estate values, and increased demand for dry goods and groceries."—The Epworth Herald.

PART OF CORN CROP USED FOR LIQUORS

The secretary of agriculture and the commissioner of internal revenue have received frequent letters on this subject, and their replies have always been that the proportion of the corn crop used for the manufacture of liquor is almost infinitesimal. Secretary Wilson told me yesterday that it was about two per cent. The corn crop harvested last fall amounted to 2,553,762,000 bushels. Of this not more than 36,000,000 bushels were used for the manufacture of distilled and malt liquors.

The value of the corn crop last fall, according to Secretary Wilson's estimate, was \$1,350,000,000, while the value of the corn used by the distillers and brewers during the year is estimated to have been from \$20,000,000 to \$21,000,000.

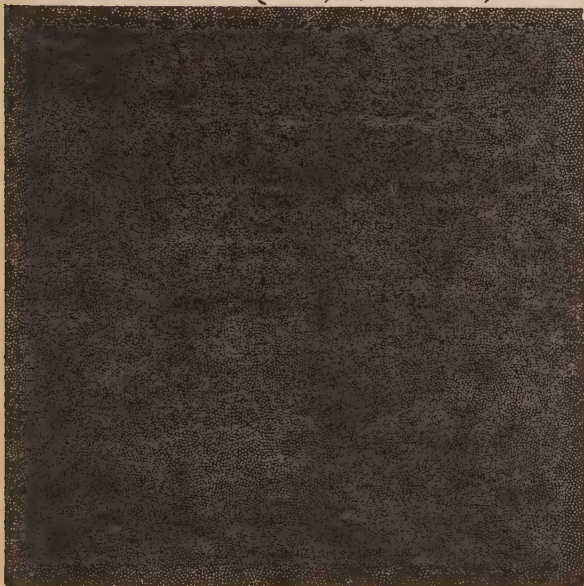
Mr. Giovannoli, chief clerk of the internal revenue bureau, says that 23,474,500 bushels of corn were used last year for the manufacture of distilled spirits. That includes not only whiskey and other beverages, but the larger proportion was for alcohol and other spirits used in the trades and arts.

Mr. Giovannoli explains that the bureau does not compile the returns concerning the amount of corn consumed in the manufacture of malt liquors, but it is much less than for distilled liquors, because hops, barley, rice and other grains are used for beer rather than corn.

The internal revenue bureau, therefore, confirms the estimate of the department of agriculture that only an infinitesimal percentage of the corn crop is used for whiskey or beer, and even if all the distilleries and all the breweries were closed, the farmers would never suspect it, so far as their market for corn is concerned.—William E. Curtis, in Chicago Record-Herald.

THE CORN CROP PROBLEM

CORN CROP OF U.S. (1907) 2,553,730,000 BU.

AMOUNT OF CORN USED IN THE MANUFACTURE
OF ALL LIQUORS 36,000,000 BU.

POSSIBILITIES OF A BUSHEL OF CORN

The distiller from the bushel of corn makes four gallons of whiskey with the aid of various harmful products and adulteration. These four gallons of whiskey retail for \$16.40.

The farmer who raises the corn gets 25 to 50 cents.

The United States government, through its tax on whiskey, gets \$4.40.

The railroad company gets \$1.

The drayman who hauls the whiskey gets 15 cents.

The retailer gets \$7.

The man who drinks the whiskey; gets—drunk.

His wife gets hunger and sorrow.

His children get rags and insufficient food.

MATERIALS USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS (1907).

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MALT.		WHEAT.		BAR- LEY.		RYE.		CORN.		MOLASSES.		OTHER MAT.		TOTALS.	
	Bu.		Bu.		Bu.		Bu.		Bu.		Gal.		Bu.		Bu.	Gal.
Alabama	7,133		.....		.....		5,429		42,346		.....		.....		54,908	.....
Arkansas.	737		.....	5	27		554		6,137		.....		.....		7,460	.....
California	901		.....		.....		.....		5,920		1,970,393		.....		6,821	1,970,393
Colorado	14		.....		.....		3		185		.....		.....		202	.....
Connecticut	6,710		.....		.....		11,812		10,458		.....		.....		28,980	.....
Delaware	539		.....		.....		835		1,115		.....		.....		2,489	.....
Georgia	14,896		.....		.....		4,845		88,902		.....		.....		108,643	.....
Hawaii . . . . .	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		109		109	.....
Illinois	1,161,731		.....		.....		356,046		8,861,524		.....		80		10,199,382	.....
Indiana	586,534		149		.....		157,858		4,900,321		.....		4,405		5,649,267	.....
Iowa	2,071		.....		.....		5,125		10,171		.....		.....		17,367	.....
Kentucky	1,078,424		8,216		18		1,587,329		5,742,872		184,203		2,911		8,419,770	184,203
Louisiana . . . . .	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		5,185,669		.....		.....	5,185,669
Maryland	260,946		151		.....		1,140,757		23,067		2,277,144		1,097		1,426,018	2,277,144
Massachusetts	3,828		.....		.....		9,110		8,422		9,336,460		.....		21,360	9,336,460
Michigan . . . . .	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		213,747		.....		.....	213,747
Mississippi . . . . .	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....
Missouri	16,553		1,932		.....		23,460		67,096		.....		27		109,068	.....
Montana	35		.....		.....		92		85		.....		.....		212	.....
Nebraska	49,359		.....		.....		13,957		346,534		.....		.....		409,850	.....
New Hampshire . . . . .	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		21,675		.....		.....	21,675
New York	300,610		.....		.....		316,323		326,674		6,525,715		.....		943,607	6,525,715
North Carolina	26,201		84		.....		31,789		132,680		.....		.....		190,754	.....
Ohio	307,858		3,863		.....		427,225		2,126,697		.....		8,741		2,874,384	.....
Oklahoma	73		.....		88		161		1,857		.....		.....		2,179	.....
Pennsylvania	424,952		6,907		146		1,884,617		130,110		7,920		.....		2,446,732	7,920
South Carolina	3,410		.....		.....		4,077		21,114		.....		.....		28,331	.....
Tennessee	65,792		.....		295		45,428		354,166		.....		1,569		467,250	.....
Texas	26,359		65		.....		58,284		123,441		.....		.....		208,149	.....
Virginia	9		.....		12		16		296		.....		.....		333	.....
Washington	12,510		.....		.....		47,484		2,385		.....		.....		62,379	.....
West Virginia	82,399		80		99		118,282		319,934		.....		4,433		525,227	.....
Wisconsin . . . . .	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....
Total	4,440,315		21,452		685		6,250,898		23,474,509		25,722,926		22,556		34,211,231	25,722,926
Total for 1906	3,758,555		11,366		2,170		5,595,566		20,001,975		22,637,582		23,372		29,392,188	22,637,582

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The quantity of distilled spirits (168,573,913.2 gallons) produced from materials other than fruit, and deposited in distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, is greater than the quantity so produced and deposited (145,666,125.1 gallons) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, by 22,907,788.1 gallons.

The increase is distributed among the different kinds as known to the trade as follows:

INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTION OF	GALLONS.
Bourbon whiskey	8,121,848.4
Rye whiskey	2,080,475.2
Alcohol	4,949,765.1
Rum	292,305.6
Gin	624,398.5
High-proof, pure, neutral or cologne spirits	1,176,119.0
Miscellaneous	5,717,253.6
Total increase	22,962,165.4
Decrease in the production of high wines	54,377.3
Net increase	22,907,788.1

—Internal Revenue Report.

Part II. CONSUMPTION**WITHDRAWALS OF LIQUOR FOR CONSUMPTION.**

(For Fiscal Year Ending June 30.)

LIQUORS.	1906.	1907.	Increase.
Spirits distilled from fruits (gal.)	1,781,643	1,993,688	212,045
Spirits distilled from other materials (gal.)	122,732,822	134,142,074	11,409,252
Wine made in imitation of champagne (pts.)	72	.....	*72
Fermented liquors (bbls.)	54,651,637	58,546,111	3,894,474

* Decrease.

INCREASED WITHDRAWAL OF TAX-PAID SPIRITS.**(Internal Revenue Report.)**

The quantity of tax-paid spirits (134,031,066.7 gallons) withdrawn from distillery and general bonded warehouses, including spirits tax paid for bottling in bond, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, is greater than the quantity (122,617,943.1 gallons) so withdrawn from distillery and general bonded warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, by 11,413,123.6 gallons, the increase being distributed among the different kinds as known to the trade, as follows:

INCREASE IN WITHDRAWALS OF—	GALLONS.
Bourbon whiskey	3,078,510.9
Rye whiskey	2,467,674.5
Alcohol	644,896.4
Rum	74,411.8
Gin	603,290.8
High-proof, pure, neutral or cologne spirits	983,722.5
Miscellaneous	3,614,333.3
Total increase	11,466,840.2
Decrease in the production of high wines	53,716.6
Net increase	11,413,123.6

The quantity of spirits, as stated by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, upon which a customs duty was paid equal to the internal revenue tax upon reimportation, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, was 166,619 proof gallons.

SPIRITS UPON WHICH TAX WAS PAID BY STAMP DURING 1906 AND 1907

	FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	
	1906.	1907.
	GALLONS.	GALLONS.
Withdrawn, tax paid, from distillery warehouses	118,604,021.0	127,637,961.2
Withdrawn, tax paid, from general bonded warehouses	1,574,470.0	1,939,814.8
Withdrawn, tax paid, for bottling in bond	2,439,452.1	4,453,290.7
Spirits upon which a customs duty		

equal to the internal revenue tax		
was paid upon reimportation	228,790.0	166,619.0
Porto Rican rum tax paid by stamp	42,482.3	39,823.8
Tax paid by stamp on spirits seized and forfeited, illicit spirits etc., and coupons issued in excess	30,887.4	40,564.4
Fruit brandy, tax paid, withdrawn from special bonded warehouses	1,513,062.8	1,749,554.4
Fruit brandy, tax paid, at fruit distilleries	247,750.1	225,780.0

Total quantity on spirits tax paid 124,680,915.7 136,253,408.3

**FERMENTED LIQUORS RE MOVED FROM BREWERIES IN BOND
FREE OF TAX, DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907**

GALLONS.

Removed for export and unaccounted for July 1, 1906	293,892
Removed for direct exportation	327,662
Removed in original packages to be bottled for export	227,397
Removed by pipe line to be bottled for export	1,797,573
Excess reported by bottlers	5,435

Total	2,651,959
Exported in original packages, proofs received	352,782
Exported in bottles, proofs received	1,958,714
Removed for export, unaccounted for, tax paid	24,250
Excess reported by bottlers	32,139
Removed for export, unaccounted for June 30, 1907	284,074

Total 2,651,959

LIQUOR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

EXPORTS

1905

1906

1907

	Gallons	Values	Gallons	Values	Gallons	Values
Malt Liquors		1,012,808		1,116,776		1,215,340
Distilled	2,417,078	1,968,767	1,544,465	1,525,225	1,700,309	1,827,757
Wines		383,457		351,550		271,481

IMPORTS

1905

1906

1907

	Gallons	Values	Gallons	Values	Gallons	Values
Malt Liquors	5,198,576	2,405,344	5,977,651	2,738,855	7,207,617	3,408,763
Distilled	3,086,321	5,005,058	3,287,612	5,524,767	4,053,665	6,886,691
Wines		10,241,921		10,993,968		11,808,781

INCREASE IN THE WITHDRAWAL OF DISTILLED SPIRITS FOR EXPORTATION.

The quantity of spirits (1,586,602.6 gallons) withdrawn from distillery and general bonded warehouses for exportation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, is greater than the quantity (1,475,476.2 gallons) so withdrawn during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, by 111,126.4 gallons, the increase being distributed among the different kinds as known to the trade, as follows:

INCREASE IN THE WITHDRAWAL

FOR EXPORTATION OF	GALLONS.
Bourbon whiskey	10,694.1
Rye whiskey	5,838.0
Alcohol	74,139.1
Rum	180,290.1
Total increase	270,961.3

DECREASE IN THE WITHDRAWAL

FOR EXPORTATION OF—	GALLONS.
Gin	55.9
High-proof, pure, neutral or cologne spirits	159,045.2
Miscellaneous	733.8
Total decrease	159,834.9

Net increase in withdrawals for ex- portation	111,126.4
--	-----------------

UNITED STATES DRINK BILL

There is no way of securing official information which would give the exact amount of the drink bill in America, or rather the amount which is spent in the American saloon in a single year. The dilution of liquors by the retailer, the slot machine, and other like devices, the dice box, and the other instruments for gain which make up the average saloon outfit, do not publish public reports. The sale of intoxicating liquor produces only a portion of the enormous waste of wealth for which the saloon is responsible. The official facts, however, given out by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, form a basis upon which may be estimated the amount which the retailers

of intoxicants receive each year from the sale of liquor alone.

The very small whiskey glasses used in the saloon, if well filled, measure out no fewer than fifty drinks of spirits. The most conservative estimate would place the retail price of domestic spirits at 10 cents per drink, and 15 cents per drink for imported spirits, or \$5.00 per gallon for domestic and \$7.50 per gallon for imported.

A gallon of beer measures out twelve very large glasses, which at a price of 5 cents per glass for domestic, means 60 cents per gallon, and at 7 1-2 cents for imported, means 90 cents per gallon.

An extremely conservative estimate for wines of all kinds would place the retail price of domestic wines at \$1.50 per gallon and that of imported at \$3.00 per gallon.

The total number of liquor dealers of all classes, who paid the internal revenue tax to the United States government in 1907, according to the U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was 276,854.

Hence we have the following table, which may be considered not only authentic, but most conservative:

THE AVERAGE INCOME OF A LIQUOR DEALER (1907).

LIQUORS CONSUMED. (From 1907 Record of Internal Revenue Commissioner.)	Gallons.	<i>Av. No. gallons sold by each liquor dealer.</i>	<i>Retail price per gallon.</i>	<i>Total average amount taken in by each liquor dealer for the year.</i>
Spirits (domestic) . . .	*149,818,683	541	\$5.00	\$2,705.00
Spirits (imported) . . .	3,782,055	14	7.50	105.00
Malt liquors (domestic)	1,814,695,785	6,554	60	3,932.40
Malt liquors (imported)	7,171,842	26	90	23.40
Wines (domestic) . . .	50,079,383	181	1.50	271.50
Wines (imported) . . .	7,659,565	27	3.00	81.00

Total average amount taken in by each dealer for year.....\$7,118.30

Total average amount taken in by each dealer per week..... 136.89

As a matter of fact, this average is entirely too low. All druggists and persons who, for any purpose, are compelled to pay internal revenue for selling liquors, are included in the 276,854.

* According to the Internal Revenue Commissioner, the dilution of spirits in 1907 by rectifiers amounted to 13,516,302 gallons, which is included in the above 149,818,683.

Probably not more than three-fourths, at most, of this number operate open saloons. If the exact facts could be ascertained, the average income from the sale of liquors alone for each regular saloon would probably not be less than \$180 per week.

Taking the table figures, we find that at the rate of \$7,118.30 each, the 276,854 liquor dealers in the United States in 1907 received, in payment for drink, \$1,970,728,828.20.

It is therefore safe to say that, in round, conservative numbers, the United States drink bill for 1907 was not less than \$2,000,000,000.

THE FAMILY INCOME AND THE DRINK BILL

It has been fairly well determined that the average man who drinks spends 50 cents a day for liquor. These figures are for this country. I believe he spends a little less in Germany and more in England. This takes from his income \$182.50 a year. A man who is a steady drinker requires more medical attendance in a year than a man who is not. This has been demonstrated by physicians. More men are rejected by life insurance companies because they are drinkers than men who are weak otherwise. We have, therefore, less financial protection for the family of a drinker than for the family of a temperance person. A man who drinks creates more debts, as a rule, than a man who does not drink. Summing up all these things against the annual earnings of such a man, we find that he costs his family, through his habit, about \$250 a year, which includes his liquor bill, his debts, his medical attendance and loss of profit in an insurance policy.

Now in the United States there are 2,352,000 farm families whose annual income is less than \$400; 3,422,000 city families whose income is less than \$400; 1,447,000 farm families whose income is less than \$600; 2,230,000 city families whose income is less than \$600; 274,000 farm families whose income is between \$1,200 and \$1,800; and 1,413,000 city families whose income is from \$1,200 to \$1,800.

You deduct from the farm and city families having annual incomes less than \$400, \$250 for liquor, sickness, debts and loss of insurance, and you are steadily driving that family into bankruptcy or crime. The condition is a little better for those

families whose incomes are \$600 a year, and who have net for their necessities but \$350 a year, if the father is a drinking man. The loss is not so severe on the families with the larger income, but it, nevertheless, is a steady financial drain.

The diversion of so much money into a single habit and its attendant evils affects the purse of the breadwinner, the comforts of the home, and the schooling of the children; and the comforts and physical character of the head of the family himself are attacked.

The average factory worker of the United States receives \$490 per year in wages, and there are 6,152,000 of such workers. Deduct from this \$250 a year for liquor and its miseries, and half of the family's income is taken away. The average wage-earnings per year in the North Atlantic states of this Union are \$479; in the South Atlantic states, \$335; in the North Central states, \$503; in the Western states, where mining is profitable, \$670; or an average per year per man for the whole United States of \$477. Take from this the \$250 put into a habit and the blow which is dealt the individual and the family is too palpable to be ignored.

Figures of this character cannot be disputed. They are having extraordinary weight in this progressive day with thinking people, and in some ways they are doing more for the cause of temperance than a hundred other arguments that might be advanced.—Franz V. Feldman.

POSSIBILITIES OF CHICAGO'S LIQUOR BILL

Arthur Burrage Farwell devoted the greater part of a speech delivered at Palmer Park, Chicago, to statistics designed to prove the great financial and economic benefits to the community that would follow the closing of saloons. The object of his attack was a circular recently distributed by the saloon interests putting forth a claim that the closing of saloons would deprive 4,000,000 people of their livelihood and produce the greatest panic in history.

He asserted that the people of Chicago spent \$52,000,000 a year in saloons, or \$1,000,000 a week. That million dollars a week spent for drink, he said, would buy:

Flour, 200,000 barrels at \$4.50.....	\$ 900,000
Groceries	2,500,000
Milk, 1,250,000 quarts at 8 cents.....	100,000
Stoves, 200,000 at \$20.....	4,000,000
Coal, 500,000 tons at \$8.....	4,000,000
Wall paper	500,000
Carpet, 500,000 yards at \$1.....	500,000
Furniture, 100,000 sets at \$50.....	5,000,000
Clothes, 200,000 suits at \$10.....	2,000,000
Overcoats, 200,000 at \$10.....	2,000,000
Hats, 200,000 at \$3.....	600,000
Shoes, 200,000 pairs at \$3.....	600,000
Children's shoes, 500,000 pairs at \$1.50.....	750,000
Hose, 1,000,000 pairs at 25 cents.....	250,000
Flannel, 1,000,000 yards at 50 cents.....	500,000
Cotton goods, 5,000,000 yards at 10 cents.....	500,000
Wagons to deliver the goods, 5,000 at \$200.....	1,000,000
Workingmen's houses, six rooms, bath and all modern conveniences, 5,000 at \$3,000 each.....	15,000,000

"And after doing all these things," he said, "we would have enough money left to pay the

Police department	\$ 5,365,000
Fire department	3,125,000
Health department (instead of \$600,000 as now).....	1,000,000

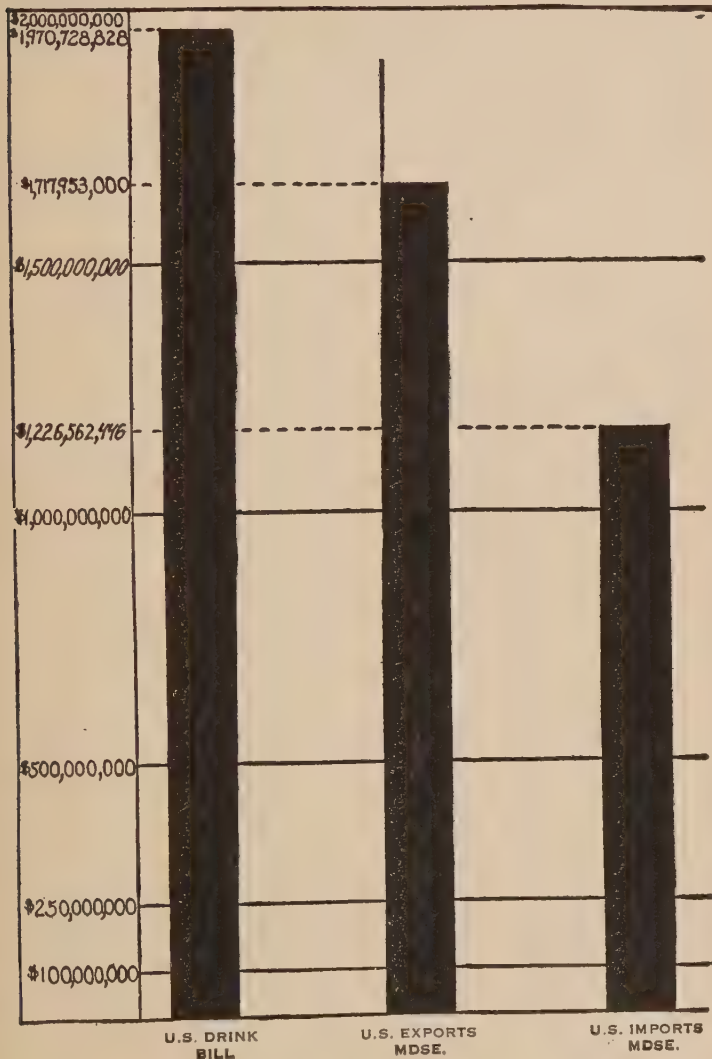
"And still we would have left over \$4,000,000 for the benefit of the public school fund or to create and maintain additional parks and pleasure grounds for the people. This list of goods could be bought not only this year, but every year."—Louisville Post.

ESTIMATED DIRECT AND INDIRECT COST

The following statements from the "Psychology of Alcoholism," by Cutten, which estimates the direct and indirect cost of liquor in the United States in 1905, is very conservative:

"It was estimated that in 1905 the sum of \$1,325,439,074 was spent directly for alcoholic beverages. This estimate was made from government excise statistics, but if one adds to this the additional amount which the consumer pays for adulteration, and the product of illicit stills, the amount would probably approach

UNITED STATES DRINK BILL, EXPORTS and IMPORTS



nearer \$1,500,000,000. The indirect expense must also be counted. It has been computed that 1,500,000 men and women are daily either mentally or physically disabled for work as the result of drinking. In addition to this, let us compute the public expenses for the extra number of the judiciary, the police force, the jails, the prisons, the poorhouses and the asylums. The value of grain wasted, and the labor used in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, though already included in the annual drink bill, should again be added, inasmuch as it would increase the wealth of the country if put into some useful business. The total cost of alcohol to the United States, directly and indirectly, cannot be less than \$3,000,000,000 per year. On the same basis the annual bill for 1907 would probably reach the figures of \$3,500,000,000.

WHAT THREE BEERS A DAY WILL BUY

1 Barrel of flour,	10 Pounds of rice,
50 Pounds of sugar,	20 Pounds of crackers,
20 Pounds of corn starch,	100 Bars of soap,
10 Pounds of macaroni,	3 Twelve-pound turkeys,
10 Quarts of beans,	5 Quarts of cranberries,
4 Twelve-pound hams,	10 Bunches of celery,
1 Bushel sweet potatoes,	10 Pounds of prunes,
3 Bushels Irish potatoes,	4 Dozen oranges,
10 Pounds of coffee,	10 Pounds of mixed nuts.
10 Pounds of raisins,	

FOUR BIG BARRELS HEAPED UP

and in the bottom of the last barrel, a purse with two pockets. In one pocket a five dollar gold piece marked "a dress for mother," in the other pocket a ten-dollar bill, marked, "to buy shoes for the children."

THE SIZE OF THE LIQUOR TRADE

From the last investigations by the United States department of labor (which sought information from all the 161,483 establishments holding internal revenue receipts, and obtained the facts from 30,000 establishments), allowing the information received from the 30,000 places to be the basis, the following facts appear:

Total capital invested in the traffic.....	\$960,000,000
Number of proprietors and firm members.....	191,000
Number of employers	242,000

Over nineteen-twentieths of all establishments are engaged in retail business; less than one-twentieth in wholesale and retail combined, or wholesale alone; 73 per cent were engaged in liquor traffic exclusively, and 26 per cent in liquor traffic and some other business.

Part III. REVENUE AND TAXATION

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS ON LIQUORS.

LIQUORS,	1906.	1907.
Distilled spirits	\$136,965,918.69	\$149,749,338.63
Fermented liquors	54,651,636.63	58,546,110.69
Special tax (manufacturing, whole-sale and retail)	7,317,741.11	7,294,818.22
Stamps for special purposes and brandy for fortification of sweet wines	100,617.25	314,452.53
Totals	\$199,035,913.68	\$215,904,720.07
Total revenue for 1906 . . . . .	.....	199,035,913.68
Increase of 1907 over 1906 . . . . .	.....	\$ 16,868,806.39

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS ON LIQUORS. (For Past Eight Years.)

Year.	Spirits.	Fermented Liquors.	Total.
1900 . .	\$109,868,817	\$73,550,754	\$183,419,571
1901 . .	116,027,980	75,669,908	191,697,888
1902 . .	121,138,013	71,988,902	193,126,915
1903 . .	131,953,472	47,547,856	179,501,328
1904 . .	135,810,015	49,083,459	184,893,474
1905 . .	135,958,513	50,360,553	186,319,066
1906 . .	143,394,055	55,641,859	199,035,914
1907 . .	156,336,902	59,567,818	215,904,720

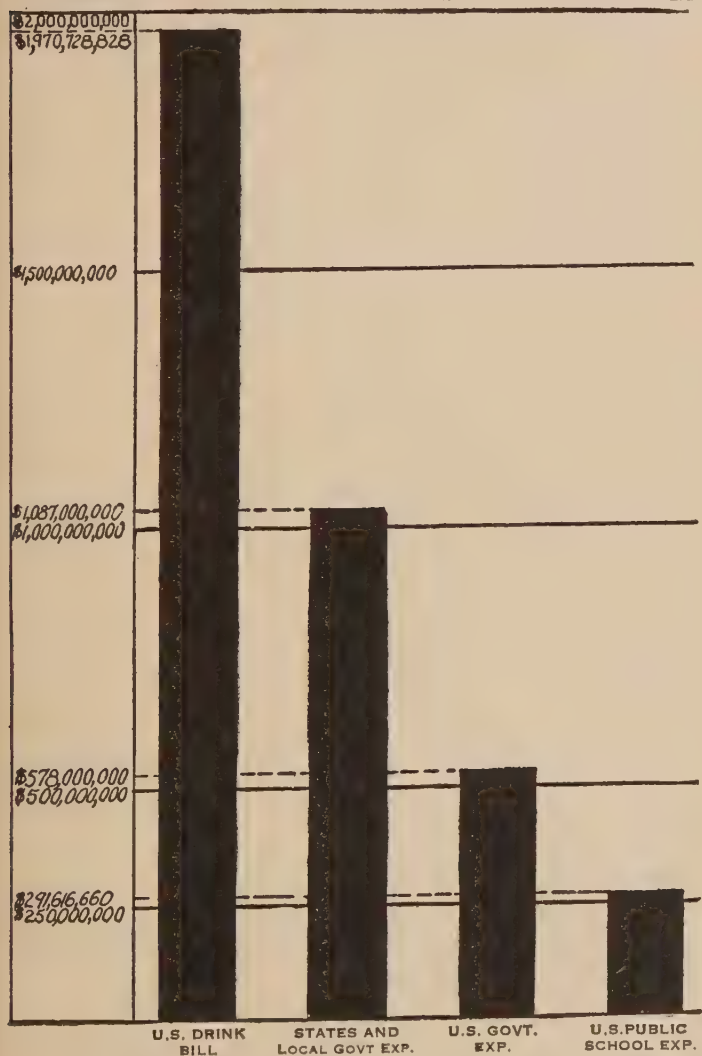
I know what these saloons are. I have visited them at all hours of the night and on all nights of the week, and there is not an extenuating word that deserves to be spoken in behalf

of them. They are foul, beastly and swinish, the prolific hot-beds of vile politics, profane ribaldry and unspeakable sensuality * * * It is always becoming to be generously minded, even when talking about bad things, but we can never afford to let the kindness that is in our hearts soften the asperity that is in the facts. Calling a bad thing by its right name is the first step toward getting rid of it.—Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst.

SPECIAL UNITED STATES REVENUE TAXES ON LIQUORS

Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels per year.....	\$100.00
Rectifiers of 500 barrels or more per year	200.00
Wholesale liquor dealers	100.00
Retail liquor dealers	25.00
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors	50.00
Retail dealers in malt liquors	20.00
Brewers manufacturing less than 500 barrels per year...	50.00
Brewers manufacturing 500 barrels or more per year....	100.00
Distilled spirits, per gallon	1.10
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each....	.10
The same, when affixed to packages containg two or more five gallon cans, for export	.05
Wines, liquors or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits, or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine or as a substitute for wine, in bottles containing not more than one pint per bottle or package.....	.10
Same in bottles of more than one pint, and not more than one quart	.20
(The same rate for larger quantities.)	
Grape brandy used in the fortification of pure sweet wine, under an act approved June 7, 1906, per gallon.	.03
Fermented liquors per barrel of not more than 31 gallons	1.00
(Proportionate rate one-half, one-third, one-sixth and one-eighth of barrel.)	
Fermented liquors, per barrel or package of more than 31 gallons and not more than 63 gallons.....	2.00

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF UNITED STATES DRINK BILL



REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM DISTILLED AND FERMENTED LIQUORS (1907).

<i>States and Territories.</i>	<i>Distilled Liquors.</i>	<i>Fermented Liquors.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Alabama	\$ 302,051.90	\$ 127,241.65	\$ 429,293.55
Arkansas	89,720.85	16,461.29	106,182.14
California	4,061,528.02	1,241,147.73	5,302,675.75
Colorado	220,318.60	421,558.48	641,877.08
Connecticut	295,903.49	1,243,016.37	1,538,919.86
Florida	25,494.48	22,143.30	47,637.78
Georgia	404,435.23	184,332.11	588,785.34
Hawaii	26,324.05	17,091.25	43,415.30
Illinois	46,292,611.82	5,502,418.72	51,796,030.54
Indiana	27,783,371.60	1,450,703.57	29,234,075.17
Iowa	139,053.59	461,195.30	600,248.89
Kansas	117,030.50	77,940.63	194,971.13
Kentucky	24,407,339.47	754,784.62	25,162,124.09
Louisiana	3,950,578.79	502,652.99	4,453,231.78
Maryland	4,127,776.43	1,470,326.15	5,598,102.58
Massachusetts	1,088,775.98	2,183,375.30	3,272,151.28
Michigan	1,635,529.88	1,555,786.60	3,191,316.48
Minnesota	158,575.08	1,290,581.45	1,449,156.53
Missouri	715,796.02	3,885,843.85	4,601,639.87
Montana	122,561.29	443,493.35	566,054.64
Nebraska	2,220,666.14	377,249.96	2,597,916.10
New Hampshire	52,081.07	339,779.16	391,860.23
New Jersey	303,142.69	3,175,590.01	3,478,732.70
New Mexico	55,907.73	34,383.40	90,291.13
New York	9,882,818.78	13,073,123.51	22,955,942.29
North Carolina	721,546.50	7,068.05	728,614.55
No. and So. Dakota	61,377.76	73,914.48	135,292.24
Ohio	12,839,005.75	4,374,639.16	17,213,644.88
Oregon	133,604.67	215,024.45	348,629.12
Pennsylvania	8,412,311.73	7,631,165.29	16,043,477.02
South Carolina	195,969.28	10,374.27	206,343.55
Tennessee	1,569,028.42	297,537.76	1,866,566.18
Texas	90,489.47	624,235.37	714,724.84
Virginia	730,873.26	216,415.93	947,289.19
Washington	114,489.53	873,111.13	987,600.66
West Virginia	280,454.04	349,014.80	629,468.84
Wiscorsin	2,708,340.03	5,042,096.74	7,750,436.78
Total	\$156,336,901.89	\$59,567,818.18	\$215,904,720.07
Collections for fiscal year ending June 30, 1906	143,394,055.12	55,641,858.56	199,035,913.68

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES FOR 1905-06 AND 1906-07

Statement showing the aggregate collections of internal revenue, from all sources, by states and territories, during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1906 and 1907:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS.		STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS.	
	1905-06.	1906-07.		1905-06.	1906-07.
Alabama . . .	\$ 440,795.90	\$ 456,783.24	Nebraska . . .	\$ 2,555,942.29	\$ 2,698,063.99
Arkansas . . .	125,046.05	122,080.65	3 New Hampshire	479,137.63	495,591.16
1 California . . .	4,899,703.41	5,536,796.41	New Jersey . . .	6,728,275.24	9,876,160.35
2 Colorado . . .	575,773.89	732,637.63	9 New Mexico . . .	105,862.68	106,469.12
3 Connecticut . . .	1,658,979.13	1,801,359.00	New York . . .	29,758,630.59	32,353,647.70
Florida . . .	1,051,124.21	1,192,550.91	North Carolina . . .	4,952,325.96	4,880,061.18
Georgia . . .	595,085.69	632,440.98	No. and So. Dak.	157,322.74	170,566.60
Hawaii . . .	42,750.93	48,273.96	Ohio . . .	20,572,711.19	21,834,068.60
Illinois . . .	52,471,405.87	54,856,141.97	Oregon . . .	283,218.58	378,428.45
Indiana . . .	25,342,602.15	29,675,182.10	Pennsylvania . . .	21,049,515.30	22,727,998.26
Iowa . . .	892,589.06	977,506.23	South Carolina . . .	570,616.10	256,107.69
4 Kansas . . .	320,147.48	342,375.31	Tennessee . . .	2,167,396.06	2,436,040.24
Kentucky . . .	24,469,083.68	28,444,438.38	Texas . . .	690,368.40	790,493.45
5 Louisiana . . .	5,692,160.41	5,032,688.99	Virginia . . .	4,139,258.24	4,756,283.94
6 Maryland . . .	6,635,290.89	7,273,136.83	10 Washington . . .	750,823.65	1,046,238.29
Massachusetts . . .	3,704,324.92	3,917,187.98	West Virginia . . .	1,233,856.24	1,396,013.89
Michigan . . .	5,151,283.91	5,334,808.52	Wisconsin . . .	7,947,350.62	8,525,153.20
Minnesota . . .	1,585,424.99	1,716,549.81	Totals . . .	\$249,102,738.00	\$269,664,022.85
Missouri . . .	8,752,729.58	9,227,623.08			
7 Montana . . .	553,824.34	616,074.76			

¹Including Nevada. ²Including Wyoming. ³Including Rhode Island. ⁴Including Oklahoma. ⁵Including Mississippi. ⁶Including Delaware, District of Columbia and two counties of Virginia. ⁷Including Idaho and Utah. ⁸Including Maine and Vermont. ⁹Including Arizona. ¹⁰Including Alaska.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Gallons.)

<i>Year Ending June 30.</i>	<i>Spirits, Domestic and Imported.</i>	<i>Malt Liquors, Domestic and Imported.</i>	<i>Wines, Domestic and Imported.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1900 . . .	97,248,382	1,221,500,160	29,988,467	1,349,176,033
1901 . . .	103,086,839	1,258,249,391	28,369,520	1,390,127,379
1902 . . .	107,452,151	1,381,875,437	49,763,920	1,539,081,991
1903 . . .	117,252,148	1,449,879,952	38,238,818	1,605,851,455
1904 . . .	121,101,997	1,494,191,325	43,311,217	1,658,609,958
1905 . . .	120,870,278	1,538,150,770	35,059,717	1,694,392,765
1906 . . .	127,754,544	1,690,985,642	46,485,223	1,874,225,409
1907 . . .	140,084,436	1,821,867,627	57,738,948	2,019,691,011

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS IN THE U. S.

(Gallons.)

<i>Year Ending June 30.</i>	<i>Distilled Spirits.</i>	<i>Malt Liquors.</i>	<i>Wines.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1900	1.27	16.01	.40	17.68
1901	1.33	16.20	.37	17.98
1902	1.36	17.49	.63	19.48
1903	1.46	18.04	.48	19.98
1904	1.48	18.28	.53	20.29
1905	1.45	18.50	.44	20.38
1906	1.51	20.20	.55	22.27
1907	1.63	21.23	.67	23.53

INTEMPERANCE AS GROUND FOR DIVORCE

Intemperance is sufficient cause for divorce in the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia and Kentucky.

Intemperance extending over a period of one year is sufficient cause for divorce in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

A two-year period is specified in the case of Illinois, and a three-year period in the case of New Hampshire and Ohio.

Habitual intemperance is ground for divorce according to the laws of Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

THE FACTS ABOUT TAXES

In 1904, the writer made a very careful investigation into the proposition of taxes in the state of Ohio. The court records, the state hospital statistics and the reports secured from the county infirmaries disclosed the following facts:

For the year 1903, the state of Ohio had in round numbers 14,600 criminals, 3,500 idiots, 4,000 insane and epileptics, 100,000 paupers.

The cost to the state, counties, municipalities and townships for supporting simply that part of the above unfortunates which owes its condition to the saloon amounted to \$7,200,000,000.

All the taxes paid in by the saloon to the state, county, township and municipal treasuries amounted to less than \$4,100,000.00, thus leaving a balance of at least \$3,100,000.00 which the taxpayers of Ohio paid out last year, simply to keep the saloon going—\$3,100,000.00 which, but for the saloon and its results, the taxpayers of this state might have kept in their pockets.

In addition to the above, there was spent over the bar by the men in Ohio who patronize the saloon, something over \$100,000,000.00.

FROM DANVILLE, KENTUCKY

"Some twenty-five years ago this town had four saloons and had \$500 licenses each. A temperance council refused to renew the saloon licenses.

"The usual cry of loss of revenue, increasing taxes, destruction of business, etc., was used here as it is everywhere when this question comes up. Our experience has shown that there is no truth in these scarecrows. Our population, realty and business have steadily grown, and much more than doubled. Our police records show that for every dollar we have received from saloons, it cost us \$2.00 in jail, police, marshal and jury fees. The total tax rate is 70 cents on one hundred (\$100.00) dollars. Thirty cents of this is for a sinking fund and interest on the bonded debt issued to build water works, filter and sewer plant, forty cents for other purposes. We have paid off the original water bond of \$30,000, as also \$8,000 of the sewer and filter bonds and have \$10,000 in the sinking fund to take up water bonds soon to fall due. We have many times as many macadamized streets,

and better kept than in licensed towns about us. Our merchants have larger cash sales and better paid accounts than under the licensed period. A large majority of our working people have comfortable homes paid for, many of them with money that formerly went to the saloon. A very large part of our business men, I am sure, will endorse this statement.

(Signed) G. W. Welsh.'

COST OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Prohibition in the District of Columbia would close 517 saloons.

These saloons are estimated to sell on an average \$15 worth of liquor per day. At 313 days to the year, this reaches the sum of \$2,427,315 annually, taken out of the homes of people, for the sole benefit of the 517 saloons.

To this sum we will add the results of the criminal calendar as follows:

To maintain the jail.....	\$ 50,000
To maintain the workhouse.....	95,336
To maintain the insane asylum.....	275,000
Police and criminal courts.....	875,175
Total	\$1,295,511
Subtracting the license fees of the 517 saloons at \$800 each	413,600
Leaves a balance against the district.....	\$ 881,911
Add the annual drink bill.....	2,427,315

Equals a total amount of..... \$3,309,226

This represents the financial saloon drainage on the District of Columbia each year, which the taxpayers have to make good.

It should be added that 90 per cent of the prisoners in the jail get there through drink.

Of the occupants of the workhouse, 95 per cent get there through drink.

The insane asylum reports about 50 per cent get there through drink.

The moral damage of the 517 saloons and their associations cannot be estimated.—A. M. Brown.

FROM MAYOR OF GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Grand Forks, N. D., April 17, 1908.

Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of the 11th inst., will say that the City of Grand Forks has been prospering and appears to have no trouble in a financial way to get along without saloons or the revenue obtained from them. The City of Grand Forks has a population of about 12,000, while East Grand Forks, just across the river, has a population of less than 3,000. East Grand Forks has forty saloons from which they obtain considerable revenue, nevertheless the tax rate appears to be as high in East Grand Forks as in Grand Forks, so it appears to make very little difference as to whether the city has saloons or not. East Grand Forks is in Minnesota, just across the Red River of the North; it is true that a considerable amount of the revenue obtained by the saloons comes from this side of the river, just what proportion I do not know. The City of Grand Forks is therefore situated so that we have some of the evils of the saloons, but none of the revenue, and it appears to make very little difference. We are prospering and the city is growing rapidly, and while our rate of taxation is high, it is not high enough to retard our growth in a commercial way.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) George E. Duis, Mayor.

MASSACHUSETTS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE SALOON

(Taken from an Address Delivered Before the Last State Legislature by One of the Members.)

After a year of careful investigation in regard to every criminal, the Massachusetts state bureau of statistics of labor reported to the legislature of this commonwealth the following facts (as per Statistics of Labor, pages 406 and 407):

That 75 per cent of the adult paupers in the state of Massachusetts were addicted to the use of liquor.

That 40 per cent attributed their pauperism to their own intemperate habits.

The report on crime says (pages 408 and 409):

That 96.44 per cent of all the adult criminals were addicted to the use of liquor.

That in 84.41 per cent of all the criminals, the intemperate habits of the offender led to a condition which induced the crime.

The report on the insane says (pages 411 and 412):

That 51.44 per cent of all the adults were addicted to the use of liquor.

That in 30 per cent the intemperate habits of the person led to insanity.

Upon this unquestioned basis, let us consider the expense to the state as the direct result of the license for the sale of intoxicating drink, as taken from the state auditor's report of 1905 (1906 not yet being in print):

Expenses of paupers, \$899,269, 40 per cent of which would be	\$ 359,707
Expenses of criminals, \$891,998, 84 per cent of which would be	749,278
Expenses of insane, \$1,606,207, 30 per cent of which would be	481,862
The state paid judges and district attorneys, \$282,855, 51 per cent of which would be.....	144,256
Value of buildings for paupers, criminals and insane, \$15,535,926, interest at 3½ per cent would be \$543,757, 51 per cent of which would be.....	277,316

Making a total cost to the state for the care of the paupers, criminals and insane made so by drinking of intoxicating liquors, of 2,012,419

The state received from the liquor licenses (25 per cent of total license fees)..... 838,474

Showing beyond controversy that the state made a direct loss by license of the saloon of.....\$1,173,945

Which amount was borne equally by the taxpayers of the license and no-license districts.

FROM MAYOR OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Cambridge, Mass., April 16, 1908.

Dear Sir: I have received a letter from you with reference to the liquor question in this city, and beg leave to reply.

We are a city of about 100,000 population, and are now in our twenty-first consecutive year of no-license by vote of the citizens of this city under a statute of Massachusetts, which gives the several cities and towns in the state the opportunity of local option on this question. The vote for no-license has increased each year until we now have an overwhelming majority for no-license, persons of all political beliefs and different religious beliefs joining in this movement for no-license in our city.

From a statement published in 1906, I find that in 1886 the deposits in the banks amounted to \$1,205,959.75, and the open accounts numbered 21,215. In 1906 the deposits amounted to \$2,997,463.89, which shows an increase over 1886 of \$1,791,504.14. The open accounts in 1906 were 47,093, showing an increase in new depositors of about 25,878, about four times as many as in the license times.

We have persons in this city now grown to manhood and womanhood who have never seen the open saloon, and I have no hesitancy in saying that it is the general opinion of all good citizens that conditions are far better under the no-license conditions than they were formerly.

(Signed) Walter V. Wardnen, Mayor.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., STATISTICS

(Population 100,000.)

SHOWING THE ADVANTAGES OF NO-LICENSE.

10 License Years, 1876-1886. 15 No-License Years, 1886-1901.

POPULATION.

Gain in ten years.....	11,772	Gain in 15 years.....	32,231
Average gain per year....	1,177	Average gain per year.....	2,149

NEW HOMES.

Gain in 10 years.....	1,516	Gain in 15 years.....	4,448
Average annual increase...	151.6	Average annual increase...	296.5

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

Shrinkage in 10 yrs..	\$3,190,783.00	Increase in 15 yrs..	\$36,771,205.00
Av. annual shrinkage	319,078.30	Av. annual increase	2,451,413.67

SALOON LICENSE, OR TAX ON INCREASE OF PROPERTY.

License from 81 saloons		Tax on \$36,771,205.00 (increase	
in 1886	\$81,000,000	of property) in 1901	\$551,568.07
		Gain.....	470,568.07

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

1876	\$4,907,597.36	1886	\$ 6,560,934.98
1886	6,560,934.98	1901	13,246,147.38
Increase in 10 years.	1,653,337.44	Increase in 15 years.	6,685,212.48
Av. annual increase.	165,333.75	Av. annual increase	445,680.83

BANK DEPOSITORS.

In 1886, number of open accounts were 6,587 greater than 1876.	In 1901, number of open accounts were 19,927 greater than in 1886.
Average annual increase....658.7	Average annual gain.....1,328.5

INCREASE IN HIGH SCHOOL.

1876-1886.

1886-1901.

Increase in number of pupils during 10 years.....	93	Increase in number of pupils during 15 years.....	750
Average annual increase dur- ing 10 years.....	9.3	Average annual increase dur- ing 15 years.....	50.6

PUPILS GRADUATED FROM GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In 1876	187	In 1901.....	564
In 1886	273	Increase during 15 years of no-license	291
Increase during 10 years of license	86	Average annual increase.....	19.4
Average annual increase.....	8.6		

APPROPRIATED FOR STREETS.

In 1876	\$134,200.00	In 1886	\$143,473.00
In 1886	143,473.00	In 1901	297,258.70
Increase	9,273.00	Increase	153,785.70
Av. annual increase...	927.30	Av. annual increase...	10,252.38

EXPENDED FOR LABOR.

In 1876	\$41,284.92	In 1886	\$ 70,595.60
In 1886	70,595.60	In 1901	132,975.63
Increase	29,310.68	Increase	62,380.03
Av. annual increase....	2,931.07	Av. annual increase...	4,158.67

MEN EMPLOYED ON STREETS.

In 1876.....	126	In 1886.....	158
In 1886.....	158	In 1901.....	325
Increase	32	Increase	167

"I can keep no terms with a vice that fills our gaols, destroys the comfort of home and the peace of families, and debases and brutalises the people of these islands."—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge.

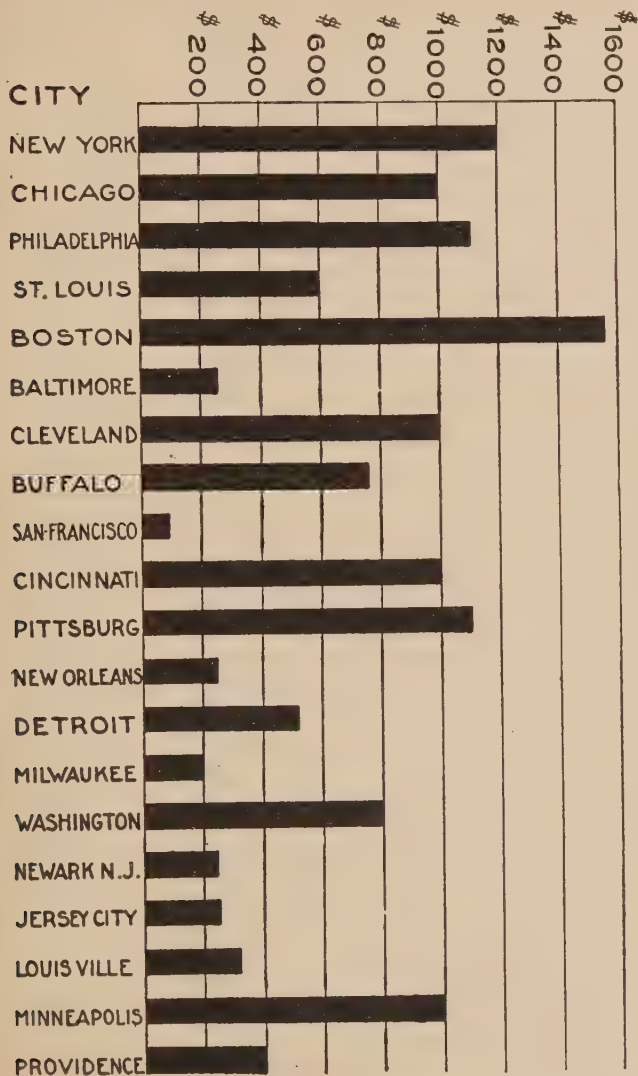
REVENUE IN HIGH LICENSE CITIES

CITY	LICENSED SALOONS	TOTAL PROCEEDS OF LICENSE	REVENUE PER 1,000 POPULATION
New York . . .	10,537	\$12,644,400	\$ 3,670
Chicago . . .	7,017	3,508,500	2,060
Philadelphia . .	1,814	1,995,400	1,540
St. Louis . . .	2,581	1,548,600	2,690
Boston	783	1,218,650	2,170
Buffalo	1,514	1,135,500	3,220
Pittsburg . . .	1,814	1,995,400	6,200
Detroit	1,285	642,500	2,240
Minneapolis . .	381	381,000	1,870
St. Paul	356	356,000	2,180
Denver	410	256,250	1,910
Allegheny . . .	233	256,300	1,970
Worcester . . .	91	165,165	1,390
Syracuse	376	280,000	2,580
Fall River . . .	100	181,500	1,730
Los Angeles . .	200	144,000	1,400
Omaha	229	229,000	2,230
St. Joe, Mo. . .	173	173,000	1,680
Scranton	200	220,000	2,150
Albany	342	256,500	2,720
Atlanta	90	90,000	1,000
Grand Rapids . .	187	93,500	1,091
Seattle	240	240,000	2,970
Reading	170	93,500	1,180
Camden, N. J. .	222	111,000	1,460
Lynn	66	119,130	1,730
Lawrence	56	101,080	1,610
New Bedford . .	57	102,885	1,640
Des Moines . . .	91	109,200	1,750
Springfield . . .	55	99,275	1,590
Troy, N. Y. . .	229	280,250	4,620
Utica, N. Y. . .	239	179,250	3,170

REVENUE IN LOW LICENSE CITIES

CITY	LICENSED SALOONS	TOTAL PROCEEDS OF LICENSE	REVENUE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Baltimore . . .	2,230	\$557,500	1,090
Cleveland . . .	2,096	733,600	1,920
San Francisco . .	3,175	266,700	770
Cincinnati . . .	1,692	592,200	1,810
New Orleans . . .	1,517	189,625	660
Milwaukee . . .	2,145	429,000	1,500
Washington . . .	495	396,000	1,420
Newark, N. J. . .	1,464	366,000	1,080
Jersey City, N. J.	1,031	72,170	340
Louisville, Ky. . .	900	274,500	1,340
Providence, R. I.	495	198,000	1,120
Indianapolis . . .	624	218,400	1,290
Kansas City, Mo.	602	511,700	3,120
Toledo, O. . . .	876	306,600	2,320
Columbus, O. . . .	610	213,500	1,700
New Haven, Conn.	382	171,900	1,540
Memphis, Tenn.	504	176,400	1,720
Portland, Ore. . .	362	144,800	1,600
Dayton, O. . . .	444	155,400	1,820
Richmond, Va. . .	379	189,500	2,220
Nashville, Tenn.	198	115,236	1,420
Hartford, Conn.	163	73,350	918
Wilmington, Del.	175	52,500	712
Trenton, N. J. . .	291	101,850	1,380
Bridgeport, Conn.	296	133,200	1,870
Oakland, Calif. . .	247	98,800	1,470
Hoboken, N. J. . .	379	94,750	1,590
Evansville, Ind. . .	298	52,150	883
Savannah, Ga. . .	236	47,200	872
San Antonio, Tex.	105	63,000	2,710

RATE OF LICENSE IN THE TWENTY LARGEST U. S. CITIES (1900 CENSUS)



NUMBER OF LIQUOR DEALERS BY STATES.

(From 1907 Internal Revenue Report.)

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Recti- fers.	Retail Dealers	Whole- sale Dealers	Brew- ers.	Malt Retail- ers.	Malt Whole- salers.	Total.
Alabama	13	1,748	68	4	392	100	2,325
Alaska		527	20	6	5	10	568
Arizona	1	1,309	27	2	9	48	1,396
Arkansas	1	1,106	63	1	102	73	1,346
California	181	14,576	652	109	381	337	3,828
Colorado	14	3,310	120	15	183	186	16,236
Connecticut	36	3,498	58	26	164	215	3,997
Delaware	7	410	7	6	12	9	451
District of Columbia	19	930	32	5	65	29	1,080
Florida	2	932	42	1	144	52	1,173
Georgia	18	1,427	105	6	207	57	1,820
Hawaii	4	339	54	1	9	8	415
Idaho . . . . .	....	1,420	26	17	52	74	1,589
Illinois	208	22,036	428	120	1,575	919	25,286
Indiana	20	8,936	83	47	733	482	10,310
Indian Territory . . . . .	....	55	2	....	549	44	650
Iowa	27	4,491	81	21	585	515	5,720
Kansas	3	2,583	28	2	637	101	3,354
Kentucky	69	3,640	296	24	261	92	4,382
Louisiana	35	4,725	153	10	155	101	5,179
Maine	1	358	10	5	468	27	869
Maryland	82	4,841	134	24	97	159	5,337
Massachusetts	156	4,826	212	39	140	418	5,791
Michigan	12	9,298	77	90	531	354	10,362
Minnesota	75	6,573	122	84	1,197	557	8,608
Mississippi	3	515	35	....	65	27	645
Missouri	121	9,070	221	55	699	488	10,654
Montana	6	2,154	47	25	123	116	2,471
Nebraska	7	2,526	51	17	266	534	3,401
Nevada	8	1,696	35	6	13	60	1,818
New Hampshire	3	920	26	5	101	78	1,133
New Jersey	74	10,588	175	45	299	581	11,762
New Mexico	3	1,097	22	2	14	52	1,190
New York	460	34,753	1,208	214	478	623	37,736
North Carolina	15	817	50	....	327	27	1,236
North Dakota . . . . .	....	1,055	3	....	850	68	1,976
Ohio	157	13,616	351	143	306	661	15,234
Oklahoma	1	962	27	2	188	99	1,279
Oregon	21	2,295	70	27	50	134	2,597
Pennsylvania	311	18,689	572	248	762	1,099	21,681
Rhode Island	19	1,893	37	7	21	52	2,029
South Carolina	4	665	10	1	151	75	906
South Dakota . . . . .	....	1,426	26	4	156	175	1,787
Tennessee	42	2,064	81	8	196	51	2,442
Texas	32	3,585	84	19	2,984	349	7,053
Utah	5	984	21	5	60	53	1,128
Vermont	1	242	5	....	93	23	364
Virginia	36	2,357	89	8	172	82	2,744
Washington	34	4,271	115	39	163	202	4,824
West Virginia	13	1,555	25	19	177	202	1,991
Wisconsin	78	12,141	120	156	855	590	13,940
Wyoming . . . . .	....	618	33	....	44	66	761
Total	2,447	236,448	6,439	1,720	18,266	11,534	276,854
Previous year	4,290	243,400	6,301	1,747	17,094	10,871	283,703

Part IV. LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND CRIME

There are no general official data from which anything like a correct estimate may be made. The only data which are absolute|y official are those which were obtained by two official investigations in Massachusetts. One of these investigations was made by the nine criminal courts of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, in 1880, and the other was made by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor, under the direction of the legislature, in 1895. Both practically demonstrated the same facts, the last investigation varying only 1 per cent in the amount of crime traceable directly and indirectly to the liquor traffic.

DIRECT RESULTS

The first investigation shows the following:

Number of court sentences for drunkenness.....	12,221
Number for selling liquor without license.....	68
Number for all other crimes.....	4,608

Total number of court sentences for the year..... 16,897

Thus it will be seen that almost 73 per cent of all crimes committed during the year were directly chargeable to the liquor traffic.

INDIRECT RESULTS

A further investigation by the same courts and persons developed the fact that of the 4,608 sentences for "other crimes" referred to above, 2,097 of the offenders were under the influence of liquor when the offenses were committed.

This gives us then another table:

Number of court sentences for drunkenness (direct).....	12,221
Number for selling liquor without license (direct).....	68
Number where criminals were under the influence of liquor when crime was committed.....	2,097
All other cases.....	2,511

Total 16,897

Thus it is shown in this official investigation that of all offenses committed, more than 85 per cent were traceable directly or indirectly to the liquor traffic.

THE 1895 INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of 1895 resulted as follows:

Out of 26,672 crimes committed in Massachusetts during that year, 22,514 were committed by criminals who acknowledged that their intemperate habits led to a condition which induced the crime, and 21,873 confessed to being under the influence of liquor when the crime was committed.

In other words, 84.41 per cent of all the 26,672 crimes were due to intemperate habits and 82 per cent were committed while the criminal was under the influence of liquor.

CRIME IN NEW YORK

"During the last year there were 28,519 commitments to the jails, and 3,615 to the penitentiaries for intoxication. These figures do not include many thousand others for the same offense punished by a fine, which was paid before commitment. It would appear that one-half of the convictions in the criminal courts of the state are for this single offense."—Report of the New York State Commission on Prisons for 1903.

FROM HIGH AUTHORITY

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Judge Alton G. Dayton, of the Federal Court, while on the bench today, declared the liquor business and dishonesty are inseparable, and asserted 75 per cent of the crimes arise from the saloon. He said:

"I have said it and I again proclaim it, that no man can be engaged in the sale of liquor and be honest. He will take the last dollar of a drunken man, kick him out and send him on to a drunkard's grave. They study dishonesty, and come into court and perjure themselves to avoid punishment. We don't license any man to rob, steal or murder, but you can take the licensed saloons generally of the country and the murders committed under the sale of liquor will average one murder for every saloon in the country."

THE OHIO PENITENTIARY DEBTOR TO LIQUOR

Columbus, Ohio, April 24, 1903.

The records of the Ohio penitentiary show that 1,250 persons have been received into this institution during the last eighteen

months. That of these, 930 acknowledge themselves to have been intemperate, viz., that they used intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Of the 930 thus described, 325 of them declare that intoxicating liquor was the direct cause of their crimes, and if they had been sober, the crimes would not have been committed and that they would not be in the prison. The average term of sentence of these 325 persons is three and one-sixth years; the aggregate sentence of the whole number, barring thirteen life sentences, is 1,031 years.

It will be noted that thirteen of these have life sentences. The records also show that the average cost of the conviction of the prisoners received during the last three months is \$144.44 each. This may be taken as an average for the year. The annual report for the last fiscal year shows that the average cost for maintenance for each prisoner to the state is \$176.63.

Respectfully yours,

D. J. Starr, Chaplain and Librarian.

DRINK AND CRIME

Rev. George Warren, chaplain of the Missouri penitentiary, says that out of 2,279 convicts in the prison at the time he made an investigation, 85 per cent of the entire number came there directly through the influence of liquor, and that 5 per cent of the remainder came there indirectly from the same cause. That is, 2,000 of the convicts in the Missouri penitentiary are the result of the licensed liquor traffic in that state.—St. Louis Christian Advocate, October 28, 1903.

CRIME IN LICENSE AND NO-LICENSE CITIES

The report of the Board of Prison Commissioners of Massachusetts for 1906 shows that in the thirty-three cities of the state the average number of crimes, "other than drunkenness," for each 1,000 population committed during that year were 14.61 in license cities and 12.37 in no-license cities.

CRIME IN PORTLAND AND BOSTON

Boston, Mass., is the nearest large city to Portland, Me., says Clinton N. Howard, a three-hour ride on a good train. It has the most stringent system of regulation and the highest

license of any large city in the country.

For every 10,000 of the population, Boston has 426 arrests for drunkenness, and Portland has 84.

It costs Boston \$3 per capita to police the city, and Portland \$1.05.

It costs Boston 29 cents per capita for jails, and Portland 2 cents.

And comparing prohibition Maine with licensed Massachusetts, for every 10,000 population Massachusetts has 33 criminals in the penitentiary and Maine has 13.

So that prohibition Maine shows only one-third of the criminality of licensed Massachusetts.

DRUNKENNESS IN LICENSE AND NO-LICENSE CITIES

The Board of Prison Commissioners of Massachusetts report conditions in the thirty-three cities of that state for the year 1906 as follows:

(For Each 1,000 Population.)

Number arrests for drunkenness in no-license cities.....14.47

Number arrests for drunkenness in license cities.....33.18

In other words, for every 100 cases of drunkenness in no-license cities, there were 233 cases in the license cities of Massachusetts, the population being considered.

FROM MAYOR OF EMPORIA, KAN.

Emporia, Kan., April 24, 1908.

My Dear Sir: The conditions in Emporia under no-license are very gratifying. More or less liquor is sold surreptitiously and in violation of the law. Some is sold under the law, but outside the evident intent of the law, but the amount of such sales all taken together is very small for a town of 10,000 people. We have very little intemperance. Our police pick up from two to five drunken men each month. Usually the names that appear on the police docket from month to month are the same.

Our town is especially free from crime, and we feel that the condition is much better than it would be if liquor were sold freely. The liquor law is as well enforced as any of our laws. Popular government can fail only in those communities where the people are either overtly or tacitly lawless. Where the

majority of people are actively in favor of law enforcement, democracy cannot fail. I believe that our people will hold in the matter until licuor selling and all other practices that corrupt or impoverish any part of the community will be effectively prohibited.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. H. Glotfelter, Mayor.

ALCOHOLIC AREAS AND CRIME

The following table, compiled by T. N. Kelynack, M. D., shows that the incidence of homicides and assaults increases progressively as we pass from the less to the more alcoholic areas:

AREAS	<i>Homicides and Assaults</i>	<i>Drunkenness</i>	<i>Attempted Suicide</i>
Agricultural counties	116.33	226.3	3.46
Mining districts	237.34	1,091.2	2.43
Manufacturing towns	265.73	479.8	6.42
Seaports	409.73	990.6	10.56

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY REPORT

The investigation of the committee of fifty resulted in the securing of the following information, which is published in the report of that committee on "The Economic Aspect of the Liquor Problem." The total number of cases reported to the committee was 13,402.

THE CAUSES OF CRIME.

(From 13,402 Cases Reported.)

	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Intemperance alone	2,261	16.87		
Intemperance and unfavorable environment	677	5.05		
Intemperance and lack of industrial training	479	3.57		
Intemperance, unfavorable environment and lack of industrial training	477	3.56		
Intemperance, lack of industrial training and unfavorable environment	285	2.13		

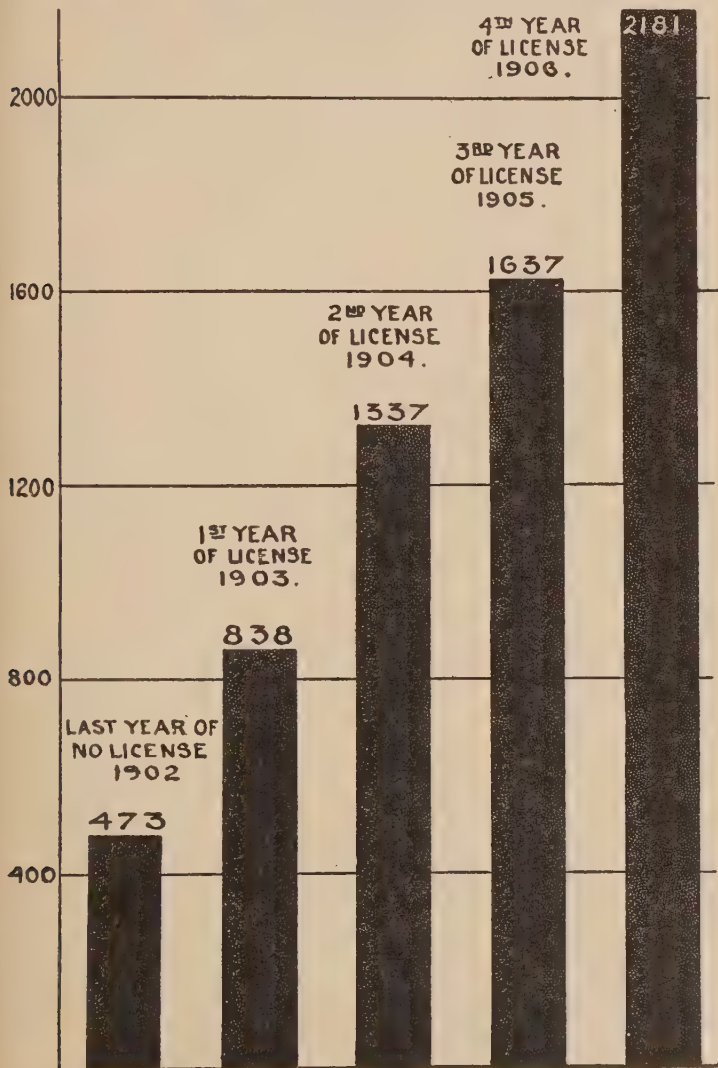
Total cases in which intemperance was the sole or predominating cause.....	4,179	31.18
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CAUSES OF CRIME (Cont.)

	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Unfavorable environment and intemperance	648	4.84		
Unfavorable environment, lack of industrial training and intemperance	461	3.44		
Unfavorable environment, intemperance and lack of industrial training	420	3.13		
Lack of industrial training and intemperance	499	3.72		
Lack of industrial training, intemperance and unfavorable environment	268	2.00		
Lack of industrial training, unfavorable environment and intemperance	219	1.63		
Total cases in which intemperance was a contributing cause			2,515	18.76
Total cases in which intemperance appeared as a factor.....			6,694	49.94
Unfavorable environment alone.....			986	7.36
Lack of industrial training alone.....			959	7.16
Unfavorable environment and lack of industrial training			1,576	11.76
Lack of industrial training and unfavorable environment			998	7.45
Crimes not induced by any of these causes....			2,189	16.33
Total			13,402	100.00

In June, 1907, the Storting of Norway passed an amendment to the national constitution which, after 1908, permits all women over twenty-five years of age to exercise the right of franchise in national elections. The only requirement is that each woman who votes shall pay an income tax on at least \$133 in the cities and \$84 elsewhere.

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL DRUNKS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



LOW LICENSE CITIES AND CRIME

(CENSUS 1900)

CITY	NO. SALOONS	TOTAL ARRESTS	ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS
Baltimore . . .	2,230	28,150	3,573
Cleveland . . .	2,096	22,250	12,535
San Francisco . .	3,175	30,851	15,704
Cincinnati . . .	1,692	13,642	2,011
New Orleans . .	1,517	16,046	4,576
Milwaukee . . .	2,145	5,666	2,197
Washington . . .	495	29,483	5,233
Newark, N.J. . .	1,464	7,394	1,914
Jersey City, N. J.	1,031	6,625	3,458
Louisville, Ky. .	900	6,945	1,269
Providence, R. I.	495	11,257	6,361
Indianapolis . .	624	8,294	1,611
Kansas City, Mo.	602	* 15,817	* 2,577
Toledo, O. . . .	876	4,359	319
Columbus, O. . .	610	4,655	1,137
New Haven, Conn.	382	5,246	2,711
Memphis, Tenn.	504	6,054	1,609
Portland, Ore. . .	362	8,347	2,999
Dayton, O. . . .	444	5,097	1,567
Richmond, Va. .	379	7,090	2,099
Nashville, Tenn.	198	10,838	2,948
Hartford, Conn.	163	4,892	3,064
Wilmington, Del.	175	3,792	1,317
Trenton, N. J. .	291	3,363	1,096
Bridgeport, Conn.	296	2,485	1,068
Oakland, Calif. .	247	5,226	2,432
Hoboken, N. J. .	379	2,672	1,174
Evansville, Ind. .	289	1,894	443
Savannah, Ga. .	236	5,687	941
San Antonio, Tex.	105	4,003	a 1,285

* For preceding year. a. For latest reported year.

HIGH LICENSE CITIES AND CRIME

(CENSUS 1900)

CITY	NO. SALOONS	TOTAL ARRESTS	ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS
New York . . .	10,537	* 133,749	* 71,573
Chicago . . .	7,017	a 77,763	a 40,796
Philadelphia . .	1,814	75,699	37,821
St. Louis . . .	2,581	25,520	5,201
Boston . . .	783	43,033	27,792
Buffalo . . .	1,514	20,185	9,119
Pittsburg . . .	1,814	31,251	17,290
Detroit . . .	1,285	8,978	2,320
Minneapolis . .	381	5,289	2,549
St. Paul . . .	356	4,933	2,141
Denver . . .	410	9,838	1,923
Allegheny . . .	233	4,381	915
Worcester . . .	91	5,761	4,034
Syracuse . . .	376	4,730	2,040
Fall River . . .	100	4,704	2,476
Los Angeles . .	200	10,390	5,417
Omaha . . .	229	9,400	3,733
St. Joe, Mo. . .	173	3,869	1,063
Scranton . . .	200	2,649	1,708
Albany . . .	342	3,245	1,121
Atlanta . . .	90	16,088	2,734
Grand Rapids . .	187	2,185	1,162
Seattle . . .	240	8,288	576
Reading . . .	170	1,478	823
Camden, N. J. . .	222	2,831	1,317
Lynn . . .	66	4,096	2,661
Lawrence . . .	56	3,064	1,770
New Bedford . .	57	2,302	1,567
Des Moines . . .	91	4,366	1,825
Springfield . .	55	2,658	1,656
Troy, N. Y. . .	229	1,759	375
Utica, N. Y. . .	239	2,177	890

* For preceding year. a. Disturbing peace included with drunkenness.

LESS CRIME UNDER NO-LICENSE

The author of the article, entitled "The Battle of the Bottle," which recently appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, gives some convincing statistics in connection with liquor and crime in Virginia.

According to his statements, in forty-six no-license counties in Virginia, the criminal expenses of 1906 averaged 82 mills for each inhabitant. In the twenty-six modified license counties the criminal expenses averaged 91 mills, and in the saloon counties the average was 139 mills.

The criminal expenses of the dry cities averaged 211 mills, while the average for the wet cities was 410 mills. In the five strongest dry counties of the state, the average criminal expenses for each inhabitant were only 45 mills, while the five strongest whiskey counties had an average of 296 mills for each inhabitant.

The criminal expenses for the County of Norfolk alone, which is largely saloon territory, amounted to more than the combined criminal expenses of thirty-six different dry counties in the state.

The number of prisoners in the counties also demonstrated the same truth. In forty-six dry counties there was one prisoner for every 5,122 of the population, while in the twenty-eight wet counties there was one prisoner to every 2,913 of the population.

DRUNKENNESS IN BOULDER, COL.

1906 and 1907.	1907 and 1908.	For the 5 months
Town wet from	Town dry.	immediately pre-
October to Feb-		ceding the "dry
ruary.		era."
October 17	October 6	May 7
November 11	November ... 6	June 16
December 19	December 6	July 29
January 4	January 4	August 16
February 11	February 4	September ... 12
— .	— .	— .
Total 62	Total 26	Total 80

It will thus be seen that the percentage of drunkenness for the five corresponding months last year is 59 per cent more than under the "dry era," and that the percentage for the five months immediately preceding the exit of the saloons is 67.5 per cent more than at present.

SALOON TERRITORY AND PENITENTIARY INMATES

(By Theodore Alvord, Supt. W. Va. Anti-Saloon League.)

There are fifty-five counties in West Virginia.

Thirty-two counties grant no liquor licenses.

Twelve counties grant licenses in one town each.

Eleven grant licenses wherever an application is made.

There were 748 prisoners in the penitentiary the first day of October, 1904.

Of this number, 106 came from the thirty-two no-license counties; 184 came from the twelve one-town license counties; 458 came from the eleven license counties.

One hundred and fifty-nine came from Fayette County, which has 3 per cent of the population of the state and 20 per cent of the inmates of the penitentiary.

Fayette County has fifty-three men in the penitentiary more than have the thirty-two no-license counties.

The license counties have one man in the penitentiary for every 599 of their population; the twelve one-town license counties have one for every 1,371; while the thirty-two no-license counties have one for every 4,022.

Several no-license counties have no one in the penitentiary, several have one each, and the highest number from any no-license county is nine.

Hancock County, which has not had a saloon for sixty years, had not one cent of criminal expenses for the year ending October 1, 1904.

The criminal expenses of the no-license counties averaged 72 mills for each inhabitant; the one-town license counties averaged 93 mills, and the license counties averaged 267 mills.

Fayette County and McDowell is each a paradise for the saloon—that is, each has saloons everywhere any one thinks he can make the business pay, and the saloons are run without any reference to the law. The first has one person in the penitentiary for every 202 of population, and McDowell has one for every 190; the criminal expenses in Fayette are 491 mills for each inhabitant, and in McDowell, 919 mills for each inhabitant.

FARGO, N. D.

There are no places in Fargo where liquors, wines or beers can be procured. Nor has there been for ten years or more. If the question of admitting a saloon were to be submitted to our voters, the votes favoring the establishment of saloons would be hardly worth counting. We have comparatively no crime in Fargo. During my incumbency of the mayor's office between 1896 and 1902—was out of office four years—there was not a hold-up, stabbing, shooting, assault of women, in fact, there were practically no felonies committed during that time. Our police records show a number of drunks, but we are unfortunately so near Moorhead that they will wander over there in spite of all we can do to prevent it. They do not, and cannot get anything to get drunk on on this side; they can, and do go to Moorhead and bring liquor over in bottles and drink it here. That we cannot prevent.—Mayor J. A. Johnson.

SHOWING IN VIRGINIA COUNTIES

During the month of November, 1906, the clerks of a number of county courts in the "Northern Neck" of Virginia gave the following figures in answer to inquiry:

Counties	White	Colored	In Jail	In Jail
	Population	Population	White	Colored
Mathews	5,000	3,000	1	..
Middlesex	2,925	5,325	..	..
Northumberland	5,680	4,166	..	..
Gloucester	6,220	6,608	1	..
Lancaster ...	4,058	4,891	..	1
Total	23,883	23,990	2	1

Log cabins have given way to comfortable homes, among the colored population. They have good churches, and the white and colored people live in harmony. "There is no longer a negro problem," one clerk writes, "but a labor problem."

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET

By Mary A. Livermore.

In the old days of Indian warfare, the savages would sometimes capture a soldier, brave, and fleet, and full of daring, and, moved by admiration of his superb physique, would make him

a conditional offer of his life. Leading him out to the head of two lines of braves and warriors, placed opposite each other, and forbidden to move an iota from their positions, the Great Chief would say: "If you can run down between these lines of braves, every one of whom is free to strike at you as you fly, and can escape unharmed, you shall have your life, and be set free."

Today in our cities and large towns, a great host of our boys and girls are obliged to run a more deadly gauntlet, and are struck down continually. In the present order of things, there is little chance for them. For they are environed by saloons which incite to manifold misdoings, familiarize them with vice, break down their moral natures and enfeeble their intellects.

"WET" AND "DRY" TENNESSEE IN ACCOUNT WITH THE SALOON.

In the years 1905-6 there were 1,350 prisoners sent to the state prison. The twelve wet counties, with a population of 601,623, furnished 851 of this number, or one prisoner for every 707 of their population. The other eighty-four counties, with a population of 1,418,993, furnished 499, or one for every 2,844 of their population, which is little more than 4 to 1 from the wet counties.

LIST OF COMPARISON OF SOME WET AND DRY COUNTIES.

COUNTY.		<i>Population.</i>	<i>Criminal Costs.</i>	<i>Per Capita.</i>
Sullivan	Wet	24,935	\$ 1,268.41	5.1
Hawkins	Dry	24,267	603.42	2.6
Greene	Dry	30,596	549.23	1.8
Campbell	Wet	17,317	3,863.56	22.4
Sevier	Dry	22,021	443.63	2.0
Union	Dry	12,894	238.01	1.9
Knox	Wet	74,302	8,045.41	10.9
Blount	Dry	19,206	931.16	4.9
*Roane	Dry	22,738	2,688.20	11.8
Hamilton	Wet	61,695	12,283.69	19.9
Marion	Dry	17,281	439.35	2.6
Davidson	Wet	122,815	19,104.32	15.3
Hickman	Dry	16,367	567.65	3.5
Shelby	Wet	153,557	31,588.42	14.4
Fayette	Dry	29,701	771.00	2.6

* Roane County is a mining county and has been cursed by the jug trade.

CHATTANOOGA AND KNOXVILLE ARRESTS.

Chattanooga—	TOTALS.	DRUNKS.
Nov., 1906, to Jan., 1907, segregation and high license	1317	430
Knoxville—		
Nov., 1906, to Jan., 1907, wet	1045	649
Nov., 1907, to Jan. 1908, dry	504	296

These two cities are nearly the same size. The figures show pretty clearly the practical futility of high license and segregation toward reducing disorder, while prohibition reduces arrests more than half.

CLARKSVILLE ARRESTS.

	TOTALS.	DRUNKS.
July to Dec., 1906, wet	545	197
July to Dec., 1907, dry	244	75

BRISTOL WET AND DRY.

T. J. Burrow, recorder of Bristol, gives the following statement of arrests under date of March 2, 1908:

	TOTALS.	DRUNKS.
Nov. to March, 1906-07, wet	502	327
Nov. to March, 1907-08, dry	192	63
Feb., 1907, wet	...	60
Feb., 1908, dry	...	13

SAVING IN MAURY COUNTY, TENN.

The Columbia Daily Herald, commenting on the results of abolishing saloons from Maury County, says:

"In 1906, there was paid from the state treasury on account of criminal prosecution in Maury County the sum of \$7,595.95. This was the last year of the saloon. For 1907, nine months of which there were no saloons in the county, the criminal costs paid from the state treasury were \$2,223.94. However, in the costs paid for 1906 is included the costs of the celebrated Rountree case, amounting to \$1,763, and in order to make an absolutely fair comparison, this sum is deducted from the costs for that year.

Deducting the costs of the Rountree case and the total amount for 1906 was \$5,812.94. This is more than twice as much as the sum for 1907.

THE VALUE OF NO-LICENSE.

COMPARATIVE ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS

The Same Massachusetts Cities Under License and No-License

BROCKTON	{ 1898, License 1899, No-License	1627
	{ 1900, License	455
WALTHAM	{ 1901, No-License	634
	{ 1900, No-License	179
TAUNTON	{ 1901, License	482
	{ 1901, No-License	1202
CHELSEA	{ 1902, License	398
	{ 1901, No-License	1246
NEWBURY-PORT	{ 1902, License	673
	{ 1902, No-License	150
LOWELL	{ 1902, License	4077
	{ 1903, No-License	2304
SALEM	{ 1903, License	1432
	{ 1904, No-License	503
WOBURN	{ 1903, License	842
	{ 1904, No-License	204
FITCH-BURG	{ 1905, License	1160
	{ 1906, No-License	359

With License the arrests for drunkenness in the **same cities** are from 2 to nearly 5 times as great as with No-License.

The Chicago Tribune says: "The 8,000 saloons of Chicago contribute 75 per cent of the criminals and cost the city \$5,125,000 for the care of the saloon products."

Commissioner Wadlin reported to the Massachusetts legislature in 1896 that 96 per cent of the adult criminals in that state were so because of the liquor traffic.

REMARKABLE SHOWING OF BROCKTON, MASS.

From 1897 to 1898 Brockton tried prohibition. The next year she returned to license, and followed this with another year of prohibition. We have sandwiched these years together in their order. A more striking argument for the no-license principle could not well be made than is here derived from two particulars only:

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS

Under no-license, 1897-98.....	453
Under license, 1898-99.....	1,627
Under no-license, 1899-1900.....	455

INCREASED VALUATION

Under no-license, 1897-98.....	\$ 968,811
Under license, 1898-99.....	444,481
Under no-license, 1899-1900.....	1,241,884

Part V. LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND PAUPERISM

The official investigation, by the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor, under the direction of the legislature, in 1895, showed the relation of the liquor habit to pauperism as follows:

Total number of inmates of almshouses.....	3,230
Number whose condition was due to personal use of liquor..	1,274
Number whose condition was due to use of liquor by parents	156
Number whose condition was due to use of liquor by guardians	99

It will be seen that of the 3,230 cases, 1,529, or 47 per cent, were due directly or indirectly to the liquor habit.

In addition to these facts, which were acknowledged, the investigation also disclosed the following:

Number of persons addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors	2,108
Number having both parents intemperate	1,550

LIQUOR AND PAUPERISM

In Michigan, a license state, there are 76 poorhouses, with 3,096 paupers in 84 counties, or 309 paupers for each 100,000 population.

In Maine, there are but 163 paupers to each 100,000 population.

In Kansas, 44 out of the 106 counties do not have a single pauper in the poorhouse.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTY REPORT

The following table, which is condensed from the figures given in the report of the committee of fifty on the "Liquor Problem in Its Relation to Pauperism," is the latest report of general character. This table covers the information which the committee was able to secure from an investigation which had to do with a total of 8,420 inmates of almshouses:

PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES DUE TO LIQUOR

	PERSONAL HABITS.		HABITS OF OTHERS.	
	<i>Condition Due to Personal Use of Liquors</i>	<i>Cause of Condition not Reported</i>	<i>Condition due to intemperate habits of others</i>	<i>Cause of Condition not Reported</i>
Males	2,236	227	327	1,709
Females . . .	529	221	408	892
Totals	2,765	448	735	2,601
Per cent . . .	32.84	5.32	8.73	30.89

PAUPERISM IN LICENSE AND NO-LICENSE CITIES

From the twenty-seventh annual report of the Massachusetts state board of charity, we gather the following statistics for the thirty-three cities of Massachusetts in 1906:

COST TO MAINTAIN POOR DEPARTMENT

Cost per 1,000 population in license cities..... \$675.00

Cost per 1,000 population in no-license cities..... 378.00

The cost of pauperism in license cities is therefore 79 per cent greater than in no-license cities.

RECORD OF COLCHESTER, VT.

In the year ending February 1, 1903 (prohibition), Colchester had fifteen convictions for drunkenness.

In the year ending February 1, 1904 (license), Colchester had 114 convictions for drunkenness.

In the year ending February 1, 1906 (license), Colchester had 281 convictions for drunkenness.

Cost of pauper department for year ending February

1, 1903 (prohibition).....	\$2,681.91
Cost of pauper department for 1904 (license).....	3,539.74
Cost of pauper department for 1905 (license).....	3,989.51
Cost of pauper department for 1906 (license).....	7,672.21
Excess in three years of license over prohibition.....	6,860.70
Other excesses paid on justice orders, state treasury, attorneys, miscellaneous.....	2,332.82
Making a total excess paid by the town on account of the saloons.....	9,193.52
Total cash received from license fees in three years....	6,600.00
Net loss to the town in the three years.....	2,593.52

HOMES OWNED IN STATES

(From U. S. Census Report, 1900.)

STATES	Entire Number in State	Number Owned by Families	Per Cent
New Jersey	408,993	136,055	33
Maryland	239,837	90,702	37
Virginia (mostly dry) . . .	360,749	170,574	47
Delaware	39,007	13,641	34
West Virginia (mostly dry) .	183,780	98,469	53
Massachusetts	604,873	206,127	34
Connecticut	200,640	76,855	38
Maine (dry)	161,588	102,537	63
Vermont (dry)	80,559	47,751	59
New Hampshire (dry) . . .	96,534	50,593	52
Rhode Island	92,735	26,009	28
Nebraska	217,990	120,705	55
South Dakota	82,290	56,785	69
Missouri	646,872	322,244	49
North Dakota (dry) . . .	66,360	49,163	74
Kansas (dry)	319,422	183,286	57
Iowa (mostly dry)	476,710	282,760	59

These three groups form a fair basis for comparison and show conclusively that those states which were "dry" or "mostly dry" when these figures were compiled by the census bureau (1900) had a much larger per cent of families who owned their own homes than did the "wet" states.

Part VI. LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND INSANITY

Alcohol was a cause of insanity in 21.66 per cent of the cases admitted to public insane hospitals in Massachusetts in 1906, according to the report of the state board of insanity. If the same percentage holds true for other inmates of the hospitals, there were in Massachusetts, in 1906, 2,190 insane persons whose insanity was due in part, at least, to drink. Their support cost the state not far from \$600,000. Among the insane criminals, alcohol was given as a cause of insanity in 47.22 per cent.

MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU REPORT

As a result of the investigation of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, in Massachusetts, we have the following for the years in which the investigation was made.

Total number of insane	1836
Number where cause could not be ascertained	330

Total number considered in investigation.....	1506
Number where insanity was caused by personal use of liquor	383
Number where insanity was caused by use of liquor by parents	20
Number where insanity was caused by use of liquor by others	123

Thus it will be seen that of the 1506 cases investigated, 526, or 35 per cent, were due directly or indirectly to the use of liquors.

INTEMPERANCE AND INSANITY

DeClouston, who, at the time of his report (1890) on the subject, was the physician superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, said:

"Taking the admissions to the West House alone—that is, working people chiefly—and confining the inquiry to men between twenty-five and sixty, the chief wage earning period of life, I find that fifty-three of the total of 124, or 42.7 per cent, were of those in which alcoholic excess was assigned as the predisposing or existing cause."

LONDON COUNCIL ASYLUM RECORD

Since the opening of the London County Council Asylum at Claybury in 1893, the statistics for the first twelve years show that out of 10,688 persons (4,739 men, 5,949 women) who have been received, no less than 1,057 males and 742 females have been received with drink as an exciting or predisposing cause of their insanity, a proportion of 22 per cent of the men and 12 per cent of the women, or a total of 14 per cent of the whole.

During the same period, a total of 43,694 persons have been received into all the lunatic asylums of London, of whom 7,182 persons, viz., 16 per cent, were definitely ascertained to owe their insanity to drink or intemperance.—“The Drink Problem,” by Kelynack.

SOCIAL NECESSITY OF THE SALOON

By James M. Buckley, D. D.

(Editor New York Christian Advocate.)

Are saloons, brilliantly lighted, furnished with seats to which all are admitted free, selling ardent spirits and other intoxicants by the glass, filled with temptations of every kind to young and old, to drink (though they give free society, make convenient places for meeting, furnish warmth and light and free seats), so evil in their effects that it would be better not to have the social necessity met than to meet it in that way? * * *

The fatal defect of the saloon, as a means of gratifying the social instinct, is that it depraves the tastes of its habitués so that they prefer bad society to good. The saloon is an insuperable obstacle to the growth of good society.

The saloon not only demoralizes the social instinct as respects casual meetings, but the social instinct as normally developed in the family. No frequenter of the saloon loves his home, if he has one. The habitual frequenter of the saloon rarely desires a home, or is possessed of the qualifications to make one happy.

The saloon, therefore, should never be spoken of pityingly or patronizingly. Its existence is a disgrace to the American people, and whoever assumes or implies that it is other than evil, and that continually, whatever his inward feelings toward it, strengthens it.

Part VII. LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

FACTORIES

A remarkable interview in the Indianapolis News with G. E. Fredericks, secretary of the Kokomo, Ind., Steel and Iron Company, was published November 24, 1906, in which Mr. Fredericks declared that the saloons near their factory cost their company \$75,000 a year, "if not more." "Let us have a law," he declared, "prohibiting under the severest penalties a saloon in the factory districts." And as representative of hundreds of other towns everywhere, the News correspondent concludes with this statement:

"Kokomo has thirty saloons that pay about \$7,500 into the city treasury annually. The manufacturing interests of Kokomo are damaged more than \$75,000 every year by the saloon interests."

REVERE RUBBER CO.
Mechanical Rubber Goods.
Chelsea, Mass., U. S. A.

November 21, 1907.

Citizens' No-License Committee,
Chelsea, Mass.

Gentlemen: It is with much pleasure indeed that we add our testimony as to the beneficial effects of no-license in our factory.

Since last May we have not had occasion to dismiss a single person for drunkenness. On Monday morning the men show their Saturday and Sunday's condition, and we must say that our men are just as capable each Monday morning of discharging their duties as they were when they left off Saturday afternoon. This is the best evidence we have of the beneficial effects of no-license.

Our men are better dressed than they were last year, and no aid has been solicited for the families of any of our workmen on account of drunkenness.

We have some of our old workmen back that were dismissed when license was in Chelsea, and we have had no trouble with

them, which shows that they can keep sober and take care of their families when temptation is not in their way.

The kitchen barrooms are not so much in evidence as in former years, which is due to the vigilance of the police department.

As manufacturers, we want the best conditions possible for our help, as the better the condition of our help, the higher the standard of our product.

We never wish to see license in Chelsea again, the working people do not need license in Chelsea, and the community is better when it does not support the class of people who run the saloons. There is more money for the family, more money for the stores, and more money for the savings banks when Chelsea votes no-license.

We trust the good sense of the people will see that their best interests, their friends' best interests, and the community's best interests demand that there shall be no license in Chelsea next year and every other year.

Assuring you of our hearty co-operation, and wishing you success in your endeavor to keep Chelsea in the no-license ranks, we are,

Sincerely yours,

Revere Rubber Co.,

John S. Patterson.

N. D. DODGE & BLISS COMPANY.

Shoe Manufacturers.

Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 5, 1906.

To the Editor of the News:

No question which presents itself today to the manufacturers of our city is of equal importance to the question of license or no-license.

We have positive proof that the licensed saloon is a serious menace to the successful conduct of our business, and the greatest obstacle which we have to overcome in developing and increasing the production of the finer grades of slippers and oxfords in this city.

During the recent no-license years we have averaged to make better shoes and more of them with the same number of men employed, for the reason that our workmen were sober, industrious, efficient and reliable in every way. None of the

men seemed to seek the places where intoxicating liquors were illegally sold. This proves to us that they would keep sober and work steadily if temptation were not constantly in their path. As a result the workmen made better shoes for us, more wages for themselves and were generally happy.

Under license as we now have it, rush orders are constantly delayed because of the irregularity and absence of the shoemakers. Again, many shoes are now made by men who are not in a fit condition to do their best work, and as the inevitable result, the goods do not please our customers and are returned. We are made to lose heavily on the goods which come back, but more serious is the loss of the customer who judges the quality of the Newburyport shoe product by the lots which had been slighted by workmen more or less under the influence of liquor.

Thus it will be seen that license in Newburyport offsets in part the effectiveness of one advantage which Newburyport possesses as a shoe manufacturing center, namely, the large body of good shoemakers in this city and vicinity. A vote for license is an invitation for shoe manufacturers to operate in other centers where there are many advantages, including the blessing of no-license, or in still other centers where there are many advantages which offset the disadvantages of license which may exist.

We urge upon our citizens who are interested in the great development of Newburyport as a shoe manufacturing center to vote for no-license and thus co-operate with the manufacturers, and at the same time protect our expert shoemakers, whose intentions are certainly good and who will do their part for our industry if given a fair chance.

Respectfully,

N. D. Dodge & Bliss Co.;

Charles A. Bliss, Treasurer.

SOBER EMPLOYEES FOR MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, is perhaps the largest dry goods firm in the world. The following letter to Bishop Berry, while editor of the Epworth Herald, indicates the position of the firm: with reference to the employment of those who drink intoxicants:

"Dear Dr. Berry: Answering your letter of January 3, we will say that we will not, to our knowledge, place a young man who drinks, in our business, and even though a man should apply for a position whose ability and other all-round qualifications would seem to fit him for the position, if we knew or discovered that he was a drinking man, we should decline to consider his application. Any man in our employ who acquires the habit of drink, even though moderately, is to a certain extent marked down in our estimation, and unless we can remove from him this serious fault and show his error, we feel compelled to do without his service.

"Yours respectfully,

"Marshall Field & Co."

RESULTS IN GREENSBORO, N. C.

Greensboro, North Carolina, voted dry, January 1, 1905. This city has a population of about 30,000. The following statement of facts is made by the Honorable A. M. Scales, the former state's attorney of Greensboro:

"As to the business of the city: The growth of Greensboro has been quite remarkable and has attracted the attention of the whole state, and the prophecies of business ruin made during the campaign have been falsified. We offer two evidences which no one can deny or minimize. These are the postoffice receipts and the bank deposits, which are as follows:

POSTOFFICE RECEIPTS

1904.....	\$51,109.62
1905.....	57,050.67
1906.....	70,264.44

"The bank deposits as given by the chamber of Commerce are as follows:

1904.....	\$2,501,128.00
1905.....	2,719,310.00
1906.....	3,045,000.00"

LONG BEACH, CAL.

In 1900, the city of Long Beach voted no-license. The population at this time was about 3,000. It is now more than 17,000,

having increased 466 2-3 per cent in seven years without the assistance of saloons.

During the last year of the saloon regime, there was but one bank in Long Beach—there are now six banks. During the three years preceding the adoption of no-license policy, the bank deposits increased from \$85,000 to \$140,000, or about 65 per cent. From 1900 to 1906, under no-license, the bank deposits increased from \$140,000 to \$3,725,511, or 2,500 per cent. In 1900 there were eleven real estate agents; in 1906 there were 300. During these six years the number of grocery stores increased from eight to thirty-three; the number of hardware stores from three to eleven; the number of dry goods stores from four to eight; the number of clothing stores from three to seven; the number of churches from seven to seventeen; the number of schools from two to nine; the number of papers from one to three.

THE VALUE, TO A CITY, OF TWENTY-FIVE SALOONS

Santa Barbara, Cal., in 1904 had 25 saloons. Riverside, Cal., with the same population, did not possess so much as a single dramshop.

The comparative figures given herewith for that year are decidedly significant:

	<i>Santa Barbara.</i> (<i>Wet.</i>)	<i>Riverside.</i> (<i>Dry.</i>)
Population	11,000	11,000
Assessed valuation	\$6,586,433	\$7,019,905
Number of saloons	25	0
Number of city police	8	5
Total number of arrests	892	338
Number of arrests for drunkenness	269	71
No. of arrests for disturbing peace	155	34
Number of arrests for vagrancy	281	148
Number cases tried in police court	355	135
Received from saloon licenses	\$7,500	0
City tax rate	\$1.30	\$1.10
Taxes collected at above rate	\$85,623	\$77,218
Deposited in savings banks	\$121,325	\$199,351
Number of churches (Protestant)	9	21
Number scholars in public schools	1,400	1,898
Number of grocery stores	16	19
Number of meat markets	5	8
Number of clothing stores	3	6

The argument is certainly convincing. The dry city operates with fewer police by three, fewer arrests for drunkenness by 198, fewer arrests for disturbing the peace by 121, fewer arrests for vagrancy by 133, fewer police court trials by 220, a lower tax rate by \$0.20, an increased revenue due to greater amount of taxable property by \$8,405, and larger savings by \$78,026.

JACKSON, TENN., RENTS ADVANCE

At 12 o'clock, April 1, every saloon in Jackson, Tenn., permanently closed its doors. The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Press, of April 1, speaking of the effect of this, says that business property leases in Jackson were held at higher figures than ever before and that predictions of depression proved entirely wrong, and gives a considerable list of saloons that have been put out of business, but which have been rented for better business and at better rates, and in summing up the entire matter, says:

"In the business portion of the city the more desirable locations are bringing from 10 to 25 per cent increase in rents over last year. It had been predicted that rents would fall, and there would be a general depression. Business in Jackson has been better so far this year than any year in its history. There has been a rush for the more desirable buildings and the many changes caused by the vacating of the saloons have given vigor and impetus to business. By May 1, more than one-third of the city will have changed locations; everyone seeking the more advantageous localities. Hence the decided increase in rent of business property. Long leases are being taken wherever they can be obtained."

BROCKTON, MASS.

Brockton, Mass., April 14, 1908.

Dear Sir: Replying to your inquiry of April 10, would say that Brockton has been a no-license city, excepting one year, ever since the local option law went into effect twenty-two years ago. We have, therefore, given no-license a very thorough trial and you could not get a man of any standing in this city to come out publicly and advocate a change to license.

The yearly earnings of Brockton shoemakers, according to the report of the United States census bureau, are \$660 as compared with \$528 for Haverhill and \$547 for Lynn, both of which

cities have continued to vote license for quite a number of years past. We have a better class of tenements more centrally located than are found in the license cities. Our people are better fed and better clothed than they are in cities where they have the saloon. I find the poor department of Haverhill has averaged to cost \$18,223.84 more per year for ten years than the poor department of Brockton; also that the police department has cost \$8,435.74 more per year for the same period of time. Haverhill's population is 25 per cent smaller than ours.

Other equally strong comparisons might be given as to growth in valuation, population and savings bank deposits.

Yours truly,

George W. Alden.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

These figures are compiled from the reports for these two cities for 1901.

FOR THE YEAR 1901.	TOPEKA, KAN.	LINCOLN, NEB.
	<i>No Saloons.</i>	<i>High' License.</i>
Population	36,000	45,000
Licensed saloons	None.	42
Property value	\$33,500,000	\$30,000,000
Debt to the state	632,000	2,032,000
Bonded debt	66,378	1,169,000
Spent on permanent improvements	211,202	47,408
Saloon revenue	None.	42,000
Total tax rate	56c per \$100	66c per \$100
General average of all city school teachers, per month . . .	\$76.58	\$66.02

Part VIII. LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND LABOR

A BIG PRICE

The last census report showed a capital of \$415,284,468 invested in malt liquor manufactories.

The sum of \$852,974,955 was spent for beer last year.

It was necessary for Americans to spend last year more than twice the capital invested in this industry to give employment to the 42,000 men working in its manufacture.

It was necessary for the American people to spend \$20,308 for beer for each man employed in its manufacture, while the average paid by the manufacturers of beer to wage earners, including all salaried officers and clerks, was only \$800 per year.—*Illinois Issue.*

WHERE LABOR COMES IN

The United States census returns for 1900 give the amount of wages paid by the traffic to labor as \$28,005,484, a little more than half the sum named in the circular. According to the census returns, the ratio of wages paid to the value of the products of liquor manufacturing has dropped, in the cost of distilled liquors from 0.69 in 1850 to 0.17 in 1900, and in the cost of malt liquors, from 0.15 in 1860 to 0.10 in 1900.

It is interesting in this connection to note that when the public spends \$100

For distilled liquors, labor gets.....	\$ 1.08
For malt liquors, labor gets.....	5.18
For boots and shoes, labor gets.....	22.50
For clothing, labor gets.....	22.10
For bread, labor gets.....	17.94
For average products of industry, labor gets.....	17.78

THE SALOON AND THE LABORER

Circulars of inquiry were sent by the United States commissioner of labor to 7,000 labor employing concerns, all of which are representative in their lines of business. There were 6,976 replies received. Of these, 5,363 state that they take the drink habit into consideration in employing new men. The reason given by most is that it is simply a business precaution. The employer is liable for damage done by accident in his establishment, and it is only prudent to employ only men with clear heads. Workingmen should take warning.

A private gentleman in California, wrote letters to 207 labor employing corporations, asking their position on the drink question, and what chance a young man had, who drank, to get employment with them as compared with a young man as well prepared in other ways to serve them, who did not drink. Answers came back to him from 197 out of the 207. They all said: "From motives of business wisdom, we are opposed to

the drinking habit among our employes. The young man who drinks has simply no chance with us if we can get those who do not drink."

Eleven Klamath County ranchers and cattlemen, in a discussion of the saloon's right to existence among them, said: "We shall vote to put away the saloon because we cannot get sober men enough to do our work while the saloon exists, and the men who are not sober are a constant loss to us."

A Clatsop County lumberman said: "I lose thousands of dollars every year because of the saloon's pandering to the drinking habit of my men. I shall vote this June against the saloon."

LIQUOR MANUFACTURERS AND THE WORKINGMAN

(According to the Last Government Census Report.)

How some of the industries gave employment to working people according to the money invested in the various industries:

The boot and shoe manufacturers employed one person to each \$675 invested in the industry.

The hosiery and knit goods manufacturers employed one person to each \$950 invested in the industry.

The cotton goods manufacturers employed one person to each \$1,522 invested in the industry.

The woolen goods manufacturers employed one person to each \$1,749 invested in the industry.

The slaughter and packing industry employed one person to each \$2,402 invested in the industry.

The flour and grist mills employed one person to each \$5,102 invested in the industry.

The manufacturers of liquor employed one person to each \$8,688 invested in the industry.

THE CASE OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Capital invested in breweries.....	\$6,455,000
Capital invested in clothing manufactories.....	6,150,000
Capital invested in boot and shoe manufactories.....	3,281,000

From these industries the following table is taken:

	Amount invested.	Men employed.	Wages paid.
Brewers	\$6,455,000	434	\$ 381,000
Clothing	6,150,000	3,132	1,561,000
Boots and shoes.....	3,281,000	4,868	2,031,000

From the above it is readily seen that one-half of the investment in the shoe industry employs eleven times as many hands and pays five times as much in wages as the breweries. The same investment that gives employment to 434 men in the breweries of Rochester would give employment to 9,736 hands in the shoe industry.

The picture frame factories of Rochester, with one-thirty-second of the capital invested, employ twenty-four more hands than the breweries and with the same amount of money invested would employ 13,000 men.

If we divide the money now spent in the saloons in the country at large among the the twenty leading necessities of life, it would require \$400,000,000 more raw material than is now used in the manufacture of drink to manufacture them, and give employment to 1,347,000 more men.

THE LIQUOR PRODUCTION vs. OTHER INDUSTRIES

(Compiled from Bureau of Census Report, 1905.)

PROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED

GROUP	<i>Capital Invested</i>	<i>Number of Wage Earners</i>	<i>No. of Wage Earners for Each \$1,000,000 Invested</i>
Iron and steel and their products . .	\$2,331,498,157	1,156,305	496
Lumber and its manufactures	1,013,827,138	735,945	726
Leather and its finished product . . .	440,777,194	255,368	580
Paper and printing . .	798,758,312	350,205	439
Vehicles for land transportation . . .	447,697,020	384,577	858
Liquors and Beverages	659,547,620	68,340	104

It will readily be seen from the above table, that of all the leading industries of the nation, none employ so few men in proportion to the capital invested, as the liquor industry.

"Poverty, like most social evils, exists because men follow their brute instincts without due consideration."—John Stuart Mill.

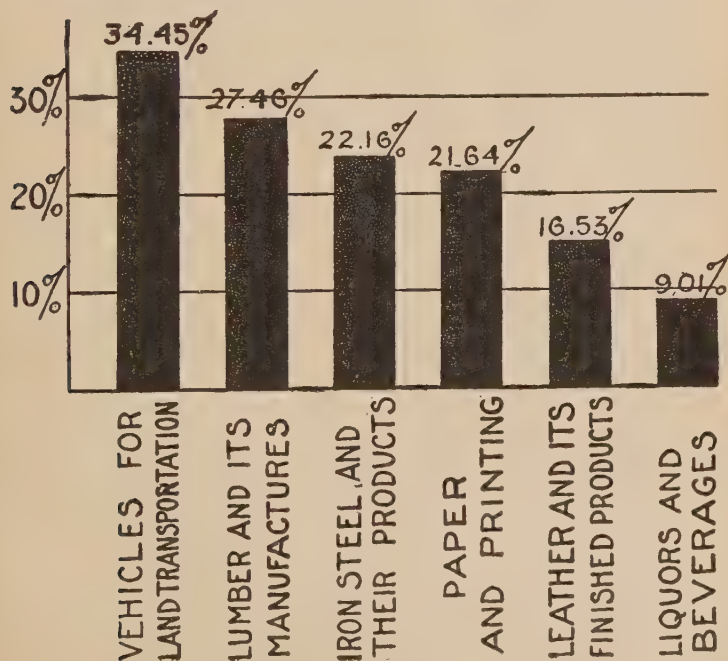
THE WORKING CLASS AND THE SALOON

From a number of authoritative reports of investigations in Great Britain and Ireland, we deduce the following table:

KIND OF LIQUORS	<i>Total Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Expended by Working Class</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Spirits	\$200,000,000	\$150,000,000	75
Wine	45,000,000	4,500,000	10
Beer	375,000,000	281,000,000	74-|-
Totals	\$620,000,000	\$435,500,000	70-|-

MANUFACTURES

SHARE OF PRODUCTS' VALUE WHICH LABOR RECEIVES



FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE PRODUCER OF RAW MATERIALS

GROUP	<i>Value of Product</i>	<i>Cost of Raw Material Used</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Iron and steel and their products . .	\$2,176,739,726	\$1,179,981,458	54
Lumber and its manufactures	1,223,730,336	518,908,150	42
Leather and its finished product . . .	705,747,470	471,112,921	67
Paper and printing . .	857,112,256	308,269,655	36
Vehicles for land transportation . . .	643,924,442	334,244,377	52
Liquors and beverages	501,266,605	139,854,147	28

The producer of raw materials gets less proportionately of the product's value, in liquors and beverages, than in the other manufactures.

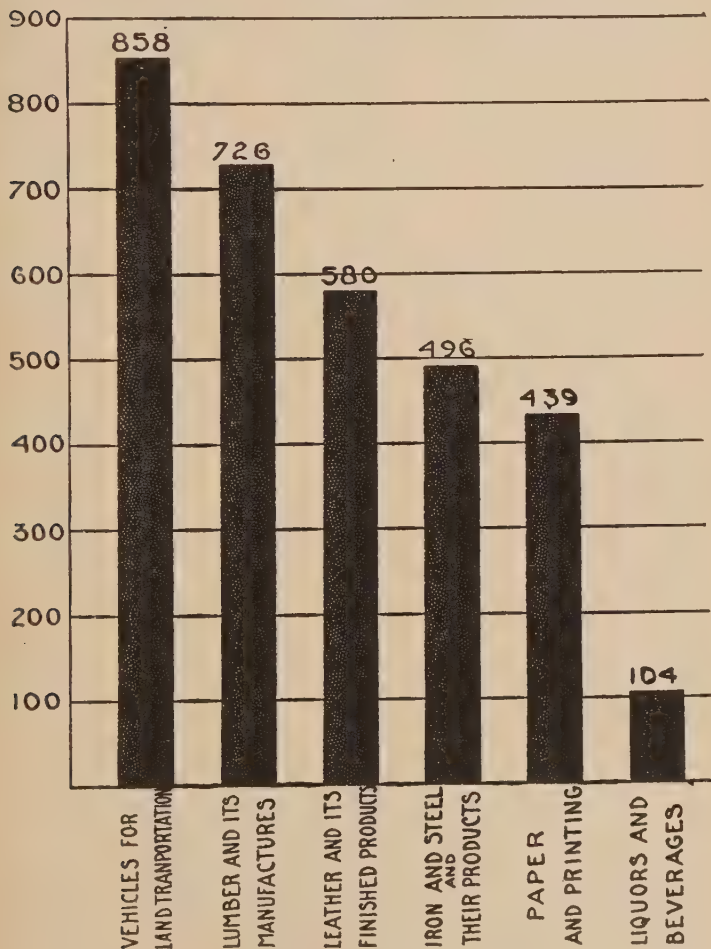
PROPORTIONATE SHARE WHICH LABOR RECEIVES.

GROUP.	<i>Value of Product.</i>	<i>Wages.</i>	<i>Share Labor Receives. (Per cent.)</i>
Iron and steel and their products . .	\$2,176,739,726	\$482,357,503	22.16
Lumber and its re-manufactures . . .	1,223,730,336	336,058,173	27.46
Leather and its finished product . . .	705,747,470	116,694,140	16.53
Paper and printing . .	857,112,256	185,547,791	21.64
Vehicles for land transportation . . .	643,924,442	221,860,517	34.45
Liquors and Beverages	501,266,605	45,146,285	9.01

The above table demonstrates the theory that the laboring man receives a less proportionate share of the results of his labor in the liquor industry than in most of the other leading manufactures.

MANUFACTURES

NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED FOR EACH \$1,000,000
INVESTED



A BILLION DOLLARS SPENT FOR TWENTY LEADING NECESSITIES OR SPENT FOR DRINK

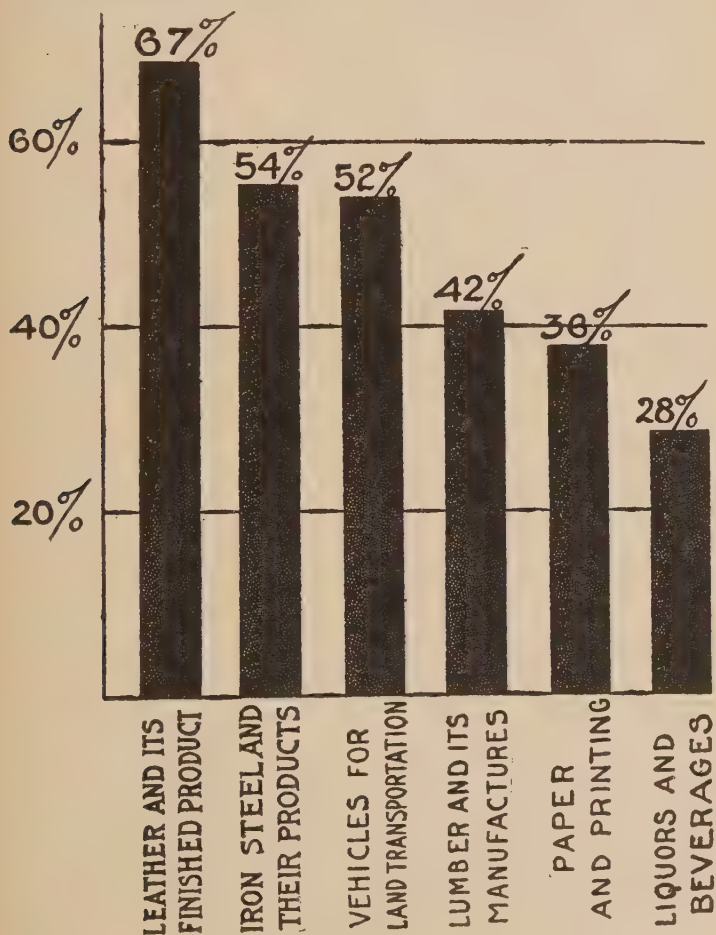
Twenty necessities.	Retail value.	Raw material.	Men employed to produce.
Boots and shoes.....\$	55,162,339	\$ 23,757,166	88,627
Bakery product.....	30,821,168	13,921,455	45,735
Carpets and rugs.....	11,942,548	5,728,981	20,476
Carriages, etc.....	27,492,457	9,578,721	38,601
Milk products.....	15,044,650	9,861,998	28,088
Men's clothing.....	94,505,704	35,885,132	140,549
Cotton goods.....	66,995,431	30,982,596	123,557
Flour and meal.....	123,353,154	83,357,240	225,578
Furniture, etc.....	28,502,634	9,322,278	38,946
Hats and caps.....	9,327,900	3,232,160	13,705
Knit goods.....	16,810,253	7,172,317	30,585
Iron and steel.....	103,429,043	56,789,346	174,528
Leather, etc.....	33,187,681	19,222,043	55,756
Lumber	95,706,554	43,995,567	166,898
Publishing	68,770,978	13,748,790	68,150
Shirts	8,409,643	3,140,871	14,583
Silk and silk goods.....	21,824,613	10,200,885	36,272
Meat packing.....	135,520,088	92,716,297	246,544
Woolen goods.....	33,394,494	16,454,067	57,952
Worsted goods.....	19,798,663	10,141,354	34,656
Total, 20 necessities....	\$1,000,000,000	\$499,209,264	1,649,586
Total liquor.....	1,000,000,000	98,640,650	302,457
		\$400,568,614	1,347,129

If the liquor business were abolished, and the money, now spent for drink, were put into these twenty necessities of life, employment would thereby be given to all now employed in the production of liquor, and 1,347,129 men besides. So, too, the farmer would have a market for all the raw materials which he now sells, and \$400,568,614 worth besides. What is the moral from all this? Why just this, surely. Let these 1,347,129 men, who are now idle, most of them sober, and victims of the drink business, join the ranks of the anti-saloon men, and help drive

out the accursed saloon, and we will see prosperity and blessedness in our land.

MANUFACTURES

PART OF PRODUCTS' VALUE WHICH GOES FOR RAW MATERIAL



CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE FOR LIQUORS.

The following table gives the expenditure for liquors in England by trades according to the results of an investigation by Joseph Browntree and Arthur Sherwell.

AVERAGE OF DIFFERENT TRADES.

TRADE.	<i>Number of men reported on.</i>	<i>Av. weekly expenditure.</i>
Charcoal makers	30	\$1.25
Stores	144	.25
Cocoa factories	92	.36
Cloth mills	45	.36
Chair factory	92	.42
Confectioners	168	.45
Cotton mills	200	.49
Bookbinders	58	.53
Boxmakers	183	.56
Boot and shoe trades	850	.56
Machine makers	87	.57
Cutlery and file makers	257	.66
Agricultural laborers	71	.67
Railway laborers	48	.68
Dyers	400	.72
Leather workers, tanners	309	.76
Coach builders	53	.80
Brass and iron workers	271	.83
Cabinet-makers	161	.84
Glass works	32	.85
Chemical works	90	.88
Brick and tile works	60	.91
Lace factories	381	.91
Hosiery and gloves	794	.91
Optical instrument makers	55	.95
Collieries	617	1.00
Builders and contractors	254	1.02
Wire and galvanizing works	359	1.02
Engineering trades	1,696	1.06
Oil mills	26	1.08
Lime and cement works	12	1.10
Silversmiths	35	1.22
Sawmills	47	1.22
Safe and lock makers	320	1.23
Printers and compositors	50	1.24
Foundries and forges	1,038	1.25
Provision warehouses	164	1.42
Painters	20	1.49

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

One hundred dollars spent for any of the products in the following table, published by the Michigan Anti-Saloon League, is divided thus:

INDUSTRY*	<i>Raw Material, as Iron, Lum- ber, Wool, Cotton, etc.</i>	<i>Labor in factory, mine, etc.</i>	<i>Profit to Mill Owners.</i>
Iron	68 cents	15 cents	17 cents
Furniture	61 cents	15 cents	24 cents
Woolen goods	62 cents	20 cents	18 cents
Cotton goods	63 cents	21 cents	16 cents
Boots and shoes	61 cents	21 cents	18 cents
Agricultural implements	43 cents	22 cents	35 cents
Whiskey	19 cents	2 cents	79 cents

Part IX. LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND PUBLIC CARRIERS

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES

The general attitude of the express companies throughout the United States, in refusing C. O. D. liquor shipments billed to dry territory, is very gratifying to the temperance forces.

The following letters from different express companies, sent to the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, show something of the hearty co-operation of the officers in helping to sustain the law:

WELLS FARGO & CO., EXPRESS.

H. E. Manchester, Asst. Supt. E. G. Wetzel, Asst. Supt.

G. B. Simpson, Superintendent,

Illinois and Northwestern Division.

140 Dearborn Street, Chicago, August 23, 1907.

Mr. James K. Shields,

State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League,

1534 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: In reference to the handling of C. O. D. liquor shipments, you will perhaps be interested in knowing that under date of August 9, 1907, our president, Dudley Evans, has issued instruc-

tions that after September 1 we will decline to accept any shipments of intoxicating liquors of any description, C. O. D.

This will apply to all points reached by this company and applies to both intra-state and inter-state business.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

G. B. Simpson,
Superintendent.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Western Department.

Central Division,

G. D. Curtis,

Superintendent.

Columbus, Ohio, June 24, 1907.

Rev. J. K. Shields,

Superintendent Illinois Anti-Saloon League,

1534 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: This company will, on July 1, 1907, issue to its agents instructions to refuse to accept C. O. D. shipments of intoxicating liquor when destined to points where there are prohibition or local option laws in effect.

In order to enable our agents to determine the points where such laws are in effect, it will be necessary for us to be furnished with such a list, and I am informed that we can only obtain such lists through the Anti-Saloon League.

I will, therefore, respectfully request that you send me at your earliest convenience, a list of local option towns in the State of Illinois, at the present time, and that upon the first of each month you send me a list of the towns that have voted "dry" during the previous month; also a list of the towns that have voted "wet" during the previous month.

This is in order that we may be regularly and fully posted upon the changes which are taking place each month.

If you can arrange to furnish this information as outlined, it will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

G. D. Curtis,
Superintendent.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Office of Vice-President and General Manager, Western
Department.

Chicago, Ill., July 6, 1907.

Mr. James K. Shields,

State Superintendent, the Anti-Saloon League,
1534 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of July 3, asking if we could not join with the Adams Express Company in the issuing of instructions to agents to refuse to accept C. O. D. shipments of intoxicating liquors when destined to points where there are prohibition or local option laws in effect.

In reply, I am pleased to inform you that such instructions were issued by this company a year ago, since which time the American Express Company has not been accepting any shipments of C. O. D. liquor destined to prohibition states or to points where local option laws prevail, except in a few instances, where it has been compelled to do so by order of the courts.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

L. W. Fargo,
Vice-President and General Manager.

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

Office of General Manager.

The Rookery Building.

Western Department.

Chicago, Ill., July 6, 1907.

Mr. James K. Shields,

State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of Illinois,
1534 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of July 3, relative to the recent action taken by the Adams Express Company in regard to instructing its agents to refuse C. O. D. shipments of intoxicating liquor when destined to points where there are prohibition or local option laws in effect. For your information would advise that the general instructions of this company read as follows:

"The following named states have no prohibition laws, but the sale of intoxicating liquor is forbidden in cities or towns named by local ordinance, and such shipments, when C. O. D., for such points, must be refused:

Illinois.	New Hampshire.	South Dakota.
Indiana.	New Jersey.	Texas.
Massachusetts.	New York.	Vermont.
Michigan.	Ohio.	Wisconsin.
Minnesota.	Oklahoma Territory.	New Brunswick.
Missouri.	Pennsylvania.	Ontario.
Nebraska.		

Yours truly,

(Signed)

J. A. L. Vickers,
General Manager.

D-3

For the most part, the express companies throughout the country are not only anxious to assist in the enforcement of the laws, and refuse C. O. D. liquor shipments into dry territory, but they have been very active in their efforts to ascertain, from time to time, what new dry towns have been added to the list in the various states.

The following letter is a sample of the letters received by Anti-Saloon League officials in many states:

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Western Department.

Central Division,

A. D. Brosius,

Acting Superintendent.

Columbus, Ohio, January 29, 1908.

Mr. George D. Conger,

Assistant Superintendent Anti-Saloon League,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: I have not received any advice from you for some time, showing what towns in your state have been voted dry and also those which have been voted wet.

My record shows that the last advice I had from you was dated August 27, 1907. Kindly let me hear from you.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

A. D. Brosius,
Acting Superintendent.

RAILROADS

In order to secure facts regarding the attitude of the railroad companies toward the saloon and the liquor traffic, we wrote to the general managers and superintendents of thirty-three of the largest railroad companies in the United States and Canada, on April 21.

We have received replies from twenty-seven of this number, giving us the following information:

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

"Baltimore, Md., January 1, 1908.

GENERAL NOTICE.

"For the protection of life and property and the good of the service, the rigid enforcement of the company's rules against the use of intoxicants is imperative.

"Officers and employes will take notice that there will not be employed, nor permitted to remain in the service, in the capacity of train master, dispatcher, operator, engineer, fireman or trainman, yardman, block or other signalman, watchman, or in other positions where in any way charged with the direction or operation of trains, persons who use intoxicants, either while on duty or off duty.

"Under no circumstances will exceptions be made.

"G. L. Potter,

"Third Vice-President."

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY
COMPANY.

"Rule 8. The use of intoxicating drinks has proven a most fruitful source of trouble to railways, as well as to individuals. The company will exercise the most rigid scrutiny in reference to the habits of employes in this respect, and any employe who has been dismissed on this account will not be re-employed. Drinking when on duty or frequenting saloons will not be tolerated, and preference will be given to those who do not drink at all."

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

"The use of intoxicants while on duty is prohibited. Employes known to be addicted to their use at any time, or to frequent saloons or places of low resort, will not be retained in the service."

"SOO" LINE.

"Rule 9. Every employe is strictly forbidden to drink intoxicating liquor of any kind while on duty, or to board in saloons or

to frequent the same. The company will exercise rigid scrutiny with reference to the habits of employes in this respect, and those dismissed on this account will not be re-employed."

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"Rule 231. Intoxication, or the habitual use of intoxicating liquors by employes, is strictly forbidden, and will be sufficient cause for dismissal from the service of the company. Total abstinence in this particular, and in the use of opium or other narcotic drugs, is necessary to safety in operating the road, and employes in any capacity who frequent gambling-houses or places where liquor is sold will not be retained in the service.

"The general railroad laws of Michigan contain the following: 'No person shall be employed as engineer, train dispatcher, fireman, baggage master, conductor, brakeman, or other servant, upon any railroad in any of its operating departments, who uses intoxicating drinks as a beverage.' A fine of \$500 may be imposed for a violation of this law."

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their habitual use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal.

"Under no circumstances will employes be called at saloons for duty."

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

"Any person addicted to the use of intoxicants, who is vicious, profane or uncivil in his deportment, must not be employed or continued in the service."

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

"The use of intoxicating drinks while on duty is prohibited. Their habitual use is a sufficient cause for dismissal."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

"The use of intoxicants by employes, while on duty, is prohibited. Their habitual use, or the unnecessary frequenting of places where they are sold, while not on duty, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, the New York Central Lines, the Southern Pacific Company, the Chicago and North-Western and Southern Railways, the Santa Fe, the New

York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the Philadelphia and Reading, the Boston and Albany, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, the Burlington Route, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company, which is a part of the Frisco System, the Hocking Valley, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and the Queen and Crescent Route, all report, quoting the following rule for the government of employees:

"The use of intoxicants by employes, while on duty, is prohibited. Their habitual use or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

Of all the thirty-three companies, only one refused to give the information requested. This was the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, whose general manager stated that he did not think it consistent to furnish such information.

The Union Pacific, Illinois Central, the Erie, Northern Pacific and the New York, Susquehanna and Western did not reply. A reply from one of the officers of the Boston and Maine stated that the matter had been referred to another officer, but no further reply has been received.

As an example of the uniform courtesy extended by the railroad companies in their replies to our request, we quote in full the letter received from the vice-president and general manager of the Wabash:

"THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY.

"General Offices.

"St. Louis, Mo., April 22, 1908.

"Mr. E. H. Cherrington,

"General Manager American Anti-Saloon Press Bureau,

"162 Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Sir: Am obliged for your letter under date of April 21, requesting copy of our rules prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors by employes.

"The instructions to employes on this subject are contained in our general rules governing the movement of trains, etc., which read as follows:

"The use of intoxicants by employes before reporting for or while on duty, is prohibited. Gambling or the frequenting of places where liquors are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal."

"There is no matter in connection with the operation of railroad property upon which we place greater stress than the strict compliance with this rule, an infraction of which is met with prompt action; however, I am pleased to advise that we have experienced little difficulty in connection with this irregularity.

"Respectfully,

"Henry Miller,

"Vice-President and General Manager."

THE LAW OF MICHIGAN

"No person shall be employed as engineer, train despatcher, fireman, baggage master, conductor, brakeman, or other servant upon any railroad in any of its operating departments, who uses intoxicating drinks as a beverage."—Statute of State of Michigan.

NO C. O. D. SHIPMENTS VIA L. & N. R. R.

Announcement was made recently by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, that it will no longer receive shipments of liquor into Georgia or Alabama, which have recently passed prohibition acts.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES SIGN PLEDGE

Probably the largest temperance movement any one business concern has ever known culminated on the Northwestern Railroad New Year's eve, according to Omaha dispatches, when a temperance pledge, signed by 25,000 employes, became effective. An effort is being made to have every employe of the road sign the pledge.

The movement originated with the employes themselves and not among the officers.

Three months ago, when the Northwestern began cutting its force to a winter basis, every man discharged was a drinking man, the tectotalers being retained in their positions. At that time it was announced that the road had inaugurated a policy of always retaining the non-drinking man. As a result the drinking men who remained with the road have decided to quit, and during the last month pledges have been circulated all over the 7,000 miles of the system.

The monster pledge was sent to the president of the road.—Truth.

TOXIC AMBLYOPIA

The regulations and restrictions observed by practically all of the railroads in the United States in regard to intoxicating liquors are not open to the charge of fanaticism or religious enthusiasm. These railroad rules which prohibit the use of liquors by employes are primarily business propositions, and are, for the most part, the results of investigation which has in recent years disclosed some startling facts in regard to the disease called amblyopia.

The result of this disease on the patient is in the failure to recognize the difference between the colors red and green, and has been the cause of not a few railroad accidents. Dr. G. E. D. Schweinitz, in "The Toxic Amblyopias," gives the following relative proportion of cases of toxic amblyopia:

Alcohol	64
Alcohol and tobacco.....	45
Tobacco alone.....	23
Diabetes	3
Bisulphid of carbon.....	2
Lead	1
Total	138

FRENCH RAILROAD SYSTEMS

The railroads of France a few years ago took advanced grounds on the liquor question. All government roads in the republic entered upon an agreement which called for the discharge of every employe who used liquors while on duty. The agreement further provides for dropping from the pension list of the company all persons who continue to be addicted to the liquor habit, thus excluding all such persons from the benefit of railroad endowment fund in case of accident. The agreement also prohibited the sale of liquors in all railroad restaurants. The estimated number of deaths due to the use of intoxicating liquor is 140,000.

"The fact is that but a fraction of the crime of this country arises from any irresistible temptations or wickedness; the great sources are drink and ignorance."—Lord Avebury.

Part X. THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND EDUCATION

A careful study has been made of twenty Massachusetts cities—ten license and ten no-license—for the purpose of ascertaining to just what extent the licensed saloon was affecting the education of the children. The following table will be easily understood:

No-License Cities.				License Cities.			
NAME OF CITY.	Children in city between 5 and 15 years of age....	Actual enrolled membership in the schools.....	Per cent of children attending school.....	NAME OF CITY.	Children in city between 5 and 15 years of age....	Actual enrolled membership in schools.....	Per cent of children attending school.....
Attleborough	2,149	2,045	95	Boston . . .	100,367	87,688	87 1-3
Brockton . .	7,573	7,191	95	Fall River . .	20,951	15,048	72
Cambridge . .	15,678	13,238	85	Haverhill . .	6,321	5,147	80 1-5
Everett . . .	5,410	5,145	95	Holyoke . . .	10,245	5,650	55 7-10
Malden . . .	7,009	5,807	82 6-7	Lawrence . .	11,782	7,593	64 1-2
Melrose . . .	2,855	2,582	90 1-2	Lowell	14,290	10,446	73 1-10
Newton . . .	5,972	5,166	86	New Bedford	12,636	9,443	74 3-4
Quincy . . .	6,059	5,466	90 1-5	Newburyport	2,471	1,796	72 2-3
Somerville . .	11,308	9,964	88	North Adams	4,799	3,218	67
Waltham . . .	3,912	3,052	78	Taunton . . .	5,422	4,473	82 1-2

Average membership in ten
no-license cities 88 3-5

Average membership in ten
license cities 73

This table shows that 15 children out of every 88, equalling 17 out of every 100, are deprived of an education in license cities. The saloonkeeper gets the money instead of the children.

Still worse in the High Schools—47 out of every 100 lose higher education.

PUPILS ENTERING HIGH SCHOOL, FALL OF 1906.

No-License Cities.

License Cities.

NAME OF CITY.	Population.....	Pupils entering High School....	Comparative attendance on basis of 50,000 population.....	NAME OF CITY.	Population.....	Pupils entering High School....	Comparative attendance on basis of 50,000 population
Brockton . .	47,794	357	371	Fall River .	105,762	280	130
Everett . . .	29,111	241	416	Haverhill . .	37,818	220	288
Malden . . .	38,037	298	390	Holyoke . . .	49,934	264	264
Melrose . . .	14,295	168	600	Lawrence . .	70,550	221	157
Newton . . .	36,827	309	416	Lowell	94,889	385	202
Quincy . . .	28,076	284	507	New Bedford	74,362	175	125
Somerville .	69,272	537	391	Newburyport	14,675	117	390
Waltham . .	26,282	179	345	North Adams	22,150	115	262

Average attendance in eight
no-license cities, on basis
50,000 population 429

Average attendance in eight
license cities, on basis
50,000 population 228

This shows that 47 out of every 100 boys and girls who get through the grammar schools are kept from going further where license prevails.

—The Alabama Citizen.

Part XI. GENERAL ECONOMIC VALUE OF NO-LICENSE

CONCORD, N. H.
MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Concord, New Hampshire.

My Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry respecting conditions under no-license, I can say that since May 1, 1907, to the present time, during which we have had no saloons, the arrests for drunkenness have greatly lessened. Concord, owing to its lack of textile or other large labor employing mills, is almost an exception among New England cities, and cannot furnish a very definite example of liquor conditions. At this juncture, I fancy

that the "no" vote will be repeated when we again decide the question, November, 1910.

I am, very truly,

Charles R. Corning.

WEST VIRGINIA FIGURES

The five most saloon-ridden counties of West Virginia have 415 convicts; the other fifty counties together have only 413. The dry counties of West Virginia have one convict for every 4,022 of population, while one single wet county (MacDowell) has one convict for every 190 of population.

THE VANDALIA REQUIREMENT

Signing the following application blank is required of all applicants for employment by the Vandalia Railroad:

"I hereby make application for a situation as, and, if employed, agree to observe all the rules and regulations of the company, to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, to avoid saloons and places of low resort, to conduct myself properly, whether on or off duty," etc.

JUDGE POLLOCK ON FARGO, N. D.

Fargo, N. D., April 14, 1908.

My Dear Sir. In response to your favor of the 11th inst., will say that I cannot put in better words what you want than to quote the language of the late Major A. W. Edwards, for over a quarter of a century the editor of the Fargo Forum, the leading Republican daily newspaper in the state of North Dakota:

"North Dakota is beyond question in favor of prohibition, and so am I, because it's right. The buildings made empty by the abolishment of the saloons have been turned into emporiums of trade—a credit to the city and the people. Fargo—whatever may be her shortcomings in other directions—is a homelike city to live in, and I attribute it largely to the fact that the prohibition law is enforced as nearly perfectly as it is possible for humanity to walk in a straight line. I am convinced that the prohibition law is stronger in this state today

than it ever was before, and that it will grow in the hearts of our people as time rolls on. I am glad that prohibition is a part of the fundamental law of North Dakota. Our people are benefited. I have four boys who never saw an open saloon in North Dakota, and I am proud to say that, in my judgment, they never will."

The foregoing was written in 1902. If the Major were alive today, he would have just cause to put the matter even stronger than he did then, as our measure of enforcement throughout the entire state is very much better. When prohibition took effect in Fargo, we had a city of 8,000 and forty-one saloons. Now we have a city of 15,000 and no saloons.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) Chas. A. Pollock.

FROM MAYOR OF MALDEN, MASS.

Malden, Mass., April 24, 1908.

My Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 11th, in regard to the general effect of "no-license" on our city, would say that Malden is one of the most desirable cities to live in, not only in the metropolitan district, but in the state of Massachusetts, and I attribute the desirability very much to the fact that no open saloon is in our city. I do not say that liquor is not sold in Malden, but it is confined within certain limits, and the sale is illicit.

The fact of Malden being a "no-license" city has been the cause of many people choosing it as a place of residence, because our streets are absolutely free from the blighting influence of the open saloon, and it is seldom that an intoxicated person is seen on our main streets, which fact is very gratifying, as it takes away from the view of the children a sight that is unfortunate and of ill effect.

The result of the absence of the sale of liquor is that we have the cleanest of streets, a large absence of crime, many who own their own homes, a savings bank with large deposits, and everything that goes to make up a happy and prosperous community.

I desire to register my own positive convictions in behalf of "no-license," not only because of its effect, but I am opposed

to the principle of legalizing that which produces crime, pauperism and everything else in the category that brings misery to mankind.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) George Louis Richards, Mayor.

CITY OF EVANSTON

April 30, 1908.

My Dear Sir: The City of Evanston has always been anti-saloon territory, and as far as human judgment is reliable, it always will be. By a prudent and economical management of its finances, the needs of the city have been amply provided for, and I think I am safe in saying that its financial reputation today is as good as that of any city in the State of Illinois. We live within our income, and are not indebted to the limit authorized by law. Our credit is unexcelled, and it is pre-eminently known as an orderly and law-abiding city.

Yours very truly,

Joseph R. Paden.

PROHIBITION SUCCESS IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

(Written for the Chattanooga Star, by C. P. Jones, Jr., City Editor of the Birmingham Ledger.)

Birmingham, Ala., March 21.—Prohibition is succeeding here in a manner that was never dreamed of before the experiment was begun. The early part of this week, W. H. Woodward, who built several of the steel frame structures already here, electrified the city by announcing that he would erect a big 500-room, sixteen-story addition to the present 300-room Brown-Marx Building, making a structure of 800 rooms, the largest south of Pittsburg and Chicago. The contract for this has been let and work is to begin inside of two months. Messrs. Oliver and others recently announced the construction of a twelve-story structure on what is known as the Jordan corner. Two other buildings of smaller size are announced, although no contracts have been let so far as known. Still another, on what is known as the Chalifoux corner, has been tentatively authorized by the Jemison Real Estate and Insurance Company, which firm has sent out a circular letter asking business men and others to take rooms. And a week after the letters were sent out,

127 replies had been received from men who were unable to get offices because there were none large enough that were vacant.

NO EMPTY STORES.

Prohibition has made some vacant houses. In "Buzzard Roost" and in "Scratch Ankle," the slums, there are tumble-down shacks that were formerly saloons, and that no other business would, or could, inhabit. They are vacant. But there is not a vacant store (with perhaps two exceptions, and these not in structures formerly saloons) on North Twentieth street, which may, perhaps, be styled the axle of Birmingham. In this space there were recently over twenty saloons in the five blocks between Railroad avenue and Fourth avenue. Twentieth street has an air of prosperity that she has never worn before in the city's history.

INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

As an instance of prosperity along slightly different lines, the shoemakers say that they have had nearly double the business the last three months that they formerly enjoyed. Even the fruit dealers have noticed the increased demand for their line of goods, while soda fountains, which have sprung up in multiplicity since the passing of the saloons, have done a business never dreamed of before.

REMARKABLE DECREASE OF CRIME.

In both county and city official circles the result of Birmingham's going dry was instantaneous. The police court cases for drunkenness were, and are, so few and far between that a "drunk" on the docket is a rather marked character now.

Sheriff E. L. Higdon, discussing the matter, said: "I notice the betterment of conditions along nearly every line. I see men going home on the street cars earlier at night, and don't see them out late at all. I see the working men carrying larger bundles to their families at home. Of course, the decrease has been most remarkable in every line of crime, and not only is this the fact, but I think there is beginning to spring up a healthier sentiment among all the people."

Judge S. L. Weaver, of the Criminal Court, said in discussing the prohibition action in Jefferson, and its results: "I find that at least nine-tenths of the cases that come before me on the bench are the results of whiskey, either directly or indi-

rectly, and I am informed by the clerks that cases originating this year show many fewer of the sort of crimes that usually come into court."

FINANCIAL SHOWING OF KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Statements have recently been made in far-off cities that Knoxville has been bankrupted by prohibition. An examination of the budgets for expenditures this year and last indicates that the members of the board of mayor and aldermen do not think that this city is bankrupt. Under the new budget, the school fund has been increased from \$65,000 to \$103,000. The street fund has been increased from \$25,000 to \$30,000. The water fund has been increased \$2,000. The light fund \$1,500. The members of the police and fire departments have had their wages increased \$5 per month and the chiefs \$10 per month. The appropriation for the board of public works has been increased from \$800 to \$3,600. The city will use \$14,000 of its school appropriation to build additions to the school buildings. At this time when many cities which have not adopted prohibition are cutting off men and reducing wages, it does not look like bankruptcy when Knoxville has the means with which to increase salaries.—Editorial in Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.

There are fewer arrests being made by this faithful force for drunkenness and disorder as a result of drunkenness than there have been for a score of years. There are fewer prisoners in the county jail. It is a much rarer thing to see an intoxicated man on the streets or in a public place. These are some of the results. No, the people have seen nothing to change their minds. They are opposed to the open saloon and are not thinking of returning to it.—Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal and Tribune.

FROM AN ALDERMAN

Knoxville, Tenn., April 12, 1908.

My Dear Sir: Complying with your request of the 10th inst., I beg to say the conditions in this city since the going of the saloons by operation of law on November 1, 1907, are vastly improved in every respect. Had it not been for the widespread financial panic, this town would now be on a veritable boom. The moral conditions are so vastly better that I cannot, within the space suggested, even give you an idea as to the improvement

that has resulted. You especially desire information as to the economical aspect of the problem. Two or three illustrations will show you that at least we have not been injured in that respect.

First. One of our largest wholesale grocery concerns, in a letter to me of date April 8, gives me a statement as to its city business and the increase therein from month to month since the closing of the saloons, as compared with the same months a year earlier: Increase for November, 1907, over November, 1906, 18 per cent. Increase for December, 1907, over December, 1906, 19 per cent. Increase for January, 1908, over January, 1907, 17 per cent. Increase for February, 1908, over February, 1907, 22 per cent. Increase for March, 1908, over March, 1907, 28 per cent—which is followed by this statement by the manager of the company: "There is no question in our minds but what the city trade of Knoxville is much better than ever before, and our cashier states that collections in the city are better than ever in the history of our business."

Similar statements by retail merchants could be furnished in every line of trade if space permitted.

Another thing which will serve as a pointer is the tax payments for the four months next after the closing of the saloons, as compared with four months a year earlier, which is as follows: The total tax payments for the period November 1, 1907, to February 29, 1908, was \$266,002.02, while the tax payments for the same time a year earlier, or from November 1, 1906, to February 28, 1907, was \$245,963.83, or a difference in favor of the latter period of \$20,038.19, and this notwithstanding the money stringency.

The police records of the city show these facts: November 1, 1906, to February 28, 1907, the total arrests were 1,315, of which 851 were for drunkenness. For the period November 1, 1907, to February 29, 1908, the total arrests were 862, of which 400 were for drunkenness, which figures need no comment to show the vast improvement in the criminal records of the city.

The coroner of the county, on March 30, furnished me with this signed statement: "From July 1, 1907, to October 1, 1907, three months, I held thirteen inquests. From November 1, 1907, to March 30, 1908, I held three inquests;" and in his letter

states that the difference in these figures is directly attributable to the closing of the saloons.

I do not know and have never heard of a single man, woman or child, who favored the closing of the saloons, expressing any regret or disappointment as to the results. On the contrary, many of those who, for business reasons, doubted the wisdom of the movement, and voted against the proposition, are now its hearty advocates. All reports to the contrary, notwithstanding, which you may hear as to unsatisfactory conditions here, I assert most positively and confidently that in every respect the experience has been highly pleasing to the friends of prohibition, and no business man of character, aside from those directly or indirectly interested in the liquor traffic, would stultify himself by asserting to the contrary.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Jas. K. Welcker.

FROM CHIEF OF POLICE

Knoxville, Tenn., April 13, 1908.

Dear Sir: In regard to the conditons in Knoxville, since liquor was voted out November 1, 1907, I will say that we make less than half as many arrests for drunkenness now as before, and other crimes have been reduced correspondingly. Everyone knows the moral condition of the city has been greatly improved.

We have some trouble enforcing the law relative to selling liquor, but we are doing it. I find that the greatest improvement is in the younger men, who do not have the open saloon to tempt and lure them in. Workingmen who formerly spent half they made for liquor are now paying their bills, and their families are thereby benefited. Many women who had drunken husbands tell me they are now happy, as their husbands have not been drunk since November 1. I could give many more facts if space permitted.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) W. P. Chandler, Chief of Police.

ATLANTA'S RECORD

Mr. William E. Curtis reports the condition in Atlanta, Georgia, in an article published in the Record-Herald of Sunday, April 12, as follows:

"In Atlanta the police records show that less than one-third as many arrests for drunkenness have been reported since the prohibition law went into effect as during the corresponding months of the previous year. Judge Bloodworth, of the local police court, says that there has been a decrease of 50 per cent in the number of arrests for criminal offenses that may be charged to the use of liquor.

"I attribute this almost solely to prohibition," said Judge Bloodworth, 'because since the first of January there has been no falling off in other offenses which are not affected by the use of liquor.'

"Justice of the Peace Orr confirms Judge Bloodworth's opinion and mentions a notable decrease in applications for 'dispossessory warrants' for the eviction of tenants who refuse or neglect to pay their rent. These warrants, he explains, are applied for by real estate agents and owners of property occupied by Negroes and the poorer classes of whites in the less desirable portion of the city.

"Both Justice Bloodworth and Justice Orr remarked especially on the decrease in the number of vagrants and the number of children abandoned, which they attributed directly to prohibition.

"The number of cases tried in all the police courts of Atlanta in January, 1907, was 1,633, and the number of 'drunks' was 341.

"The total number of cases tried in January, 1908, was 768, the first month of prohibition, and the number of 'drunks' was sixty-four.

"The number of cases tried in February, 1907, was 1,411, of which 436 were 'drunks.'

"The number of cases tried in February, 1908, the second month of prohibition, was 770, of which 132 were 'drunks.'

"The number of arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct during the first two months after the prohibition law went into effect in the city of Atlanta, averaged five per day. The average for the same months of the previous year, before prohibition went into effect, was fifteen per day."

Chicago, Ill.

CONDITIONS IN MAINE

Detailed statistics showing the total number of commitments to the jails and prisons of every county in the state of Maine for each year, 1896 to 1906, inclusive, just published by the Christian Civic League, affords one of the most conspicuous proofs ever compiled of the value of state prohibition in the old Pine Tree commonwealth.

This table gives, in parallel columns, side by side, the figures showing: (1) the "Total Commitments," (2) "Commitments for Intoxication," and (3) "Commitments for Liquor Selling."

These figures show:

1. That the total commitments to the jails and prisons of the sixteen counties of Maine has decreased from 6,859 in 1897, to 4,483 in 1906; a straight decrease in total commitments within nine years of more than 34 per cent.

2. That the aggregate commitments for drunkenness in the whole state from 1897 to 1906, inclusive, show a decrease from 3,063 to 1,980, a difference of more than 35 per cent.

3. That, on the contrary, and manifestly as the direct result of the improved enforcement of law, the aggregate commitments for liquor selling increased from 179 in 1896 to 429 in 1906, making an increase of over 58 per cent in the number of convictions, which mark enforcement at high water mark for the past two years.

MAINE'S TEMPERANCE LEDGER

"Maine has in her savings banks \$95.22 for every inhabitant; Illinois has only \$13.43; Kentucky none; Ohio \$10.71; Pennsylvania \$16.72; and while the population of Maine since 1850 has increased only 20 per cent, her valuation per capita has increased 252 per cent.

"From 1850 to 1890, the percentage of paupers increased in Illinois 176 per cent; in Kentucky 173 per cent; in Ohio 138 per cent, while in Maine the percentage of paupers has decreased 145 per cent.

"Massachusetts is nearer Maine in location, and in social and moral conditions may be thought to be more nearly parallel. She is a local option state with license, as a rule, in her large cities. In 1898 she had 7,554 prisoners, or 33 for every 10,000

people, while Maine had 841, or 13 for every 10,000 people.

"Illinois paid internal revenue tax per capita \$3.36; Kentucky \$8.72; Ohio \$3.36; Pennsylvania \$2.30. Maine only \$0.04.

"Today the temperance people all over the world are looking to Maine as the leading state in outlawing the liquor traffic." — Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, Congressman from Maine.

THE AMOUNT OF LIQUOR SOLD IN MAINE

Some eleven thousand gallons of liquor were sold in Maine during 1903, at the state agencies established for the selling of liquor for medicinal, sacramental and other lawful purposes.

A great outcry was immediately raised by the pro-liquor papers of the country to the effect that this showed Maine was just as drunken as any other state. But these papers made no mention of the fact that Maine has a population of 696,466, so that the amount of liquor thus sold would provide seventeen-thousandths of a gallon for each citizen of the state, or sixty-eight-one hundred and seventy-fifths of a gill of grog for each inhabitant of the state for the whole year.

The official report shows that of the 9,350 murders and homicides in the United States in 1906, Maine furnished but three. The Denver Post of Monday, February 24, makes the statement that Denver alone had twenty-two murders in a year, and no hangings.

THE LAW ENFORCED

"Does prohibition prohibit in Maine?" someone asks. It does. After we got the law and good amendments to it, we sang the doxology and rested from our labors. But the saloon men, always aggressive, alert and assertive, bought elections, waited on officials, bribed venal officers, boycotted good men and did everything possible to nullify the law. Still the law, when sentiment was lowest, was enforced in 433 towns, plantations and cities, as against sixty-seven places where it was not. Now the showing is much better. Of the sixteen counties of our state, the law is rigidly enforced in ten and largely so in the other six. Of course there is some bootlegging, but except in a few places there are no open bars. Many men in our state have never seen a saloon nor a drunken man.

While prohibition Maine is the thirteenth state in the Union

in point of population, it is the seventh in the amount of savings bank deposits.—Dr. W. F. Berry.

Maine for the last thirty-seven years has been under a prohibitory law. I think the state has derived great advantage from it. I think the state is far richer and better because of the law than it would have been without it.—James G. Blaine.

SALISBURY, MD.

Salisbury, Md.

Dear Sir: The saloon question was solved by the citizens of Salisbury about four years ago, since which time the no-license system has been in force. Being conversant with the conditions of the town prior and subsequent to that time, I unhesitatingly say that we have suffered no business set-back or moral depravity on account of the abolition of the saloon from our midst, but on the contrary, our commercial interests have increased and our moral conditions have been raised among the element of our population that frequented the saloon when in our midst, and at no time in the history of our town has business been more prosperous and other sympathetic conditions better.

The speak-easies that have attempted to evade the law have been summarily disposed of by severe punishment to the violators, and by this method, as far as I can ascertain, all semblance of speak-easies has been driven from our town.

Our moral conditions are better because certain places in our town about the locality where liquor was sold were, prior to the no-license system, hardly suitable for ladies to frequent or pass through on certain evenings, which conditions have been entirely eliminated, and now the ladies of our town can frequent any locality therein, and at any time, with propriety and without the probability of hearing indecent language. I therefore unhesitatingly state that the commercial, financial and moral conditions of our town are better today under the no-license system than they have ever been before.

Please pardon me for not answering yours of April 10th earlier press of business, etc., having taken much of my time for some time past, and trusting that this may serve the purpose for which you wish it, I am,

Yours very truly,

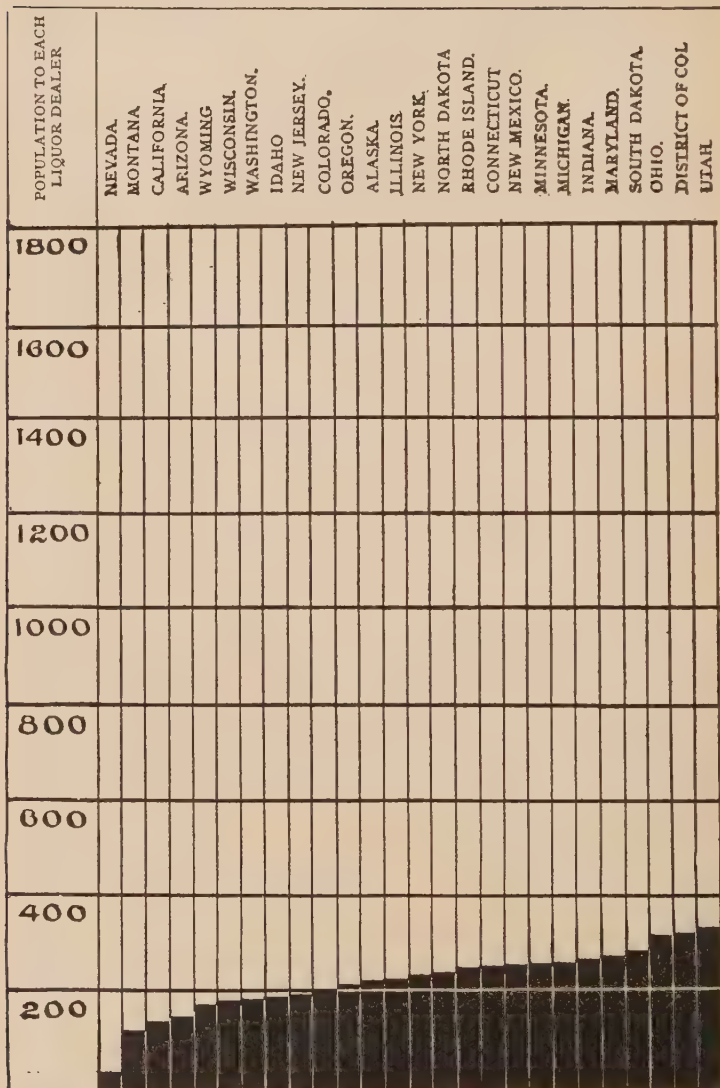
C.E.H.-B.

Chas. E. Harper, Mayor.

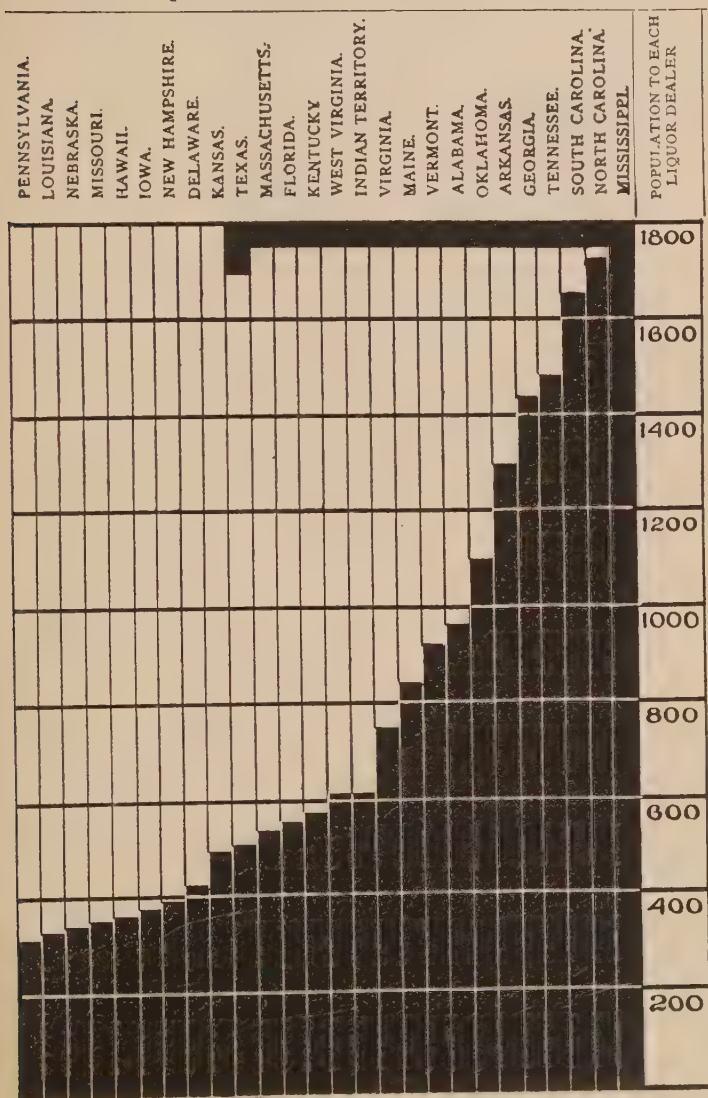
POPULATION TO EACH LIQUOR DEALER.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1907 Population.	No. Liquor Dealers.	Pop. to 1 Liq- uor Dealer.
Alabama	2,250,000	2,325	967
Alaska	125,000	568	220
Arizona	185,000	1,396	133
Arkansas	1,750,000	1,346	1,300
California	2,000,000	16,236	123
Colorado	800,000	3,828	200
Connecticut	1,010,000	3,997	253
Delaware	190,000	451	421
District of Columbia	330,000	1,080	306
Florida	650,000	1,173	554
Georgia	2,600,000	1,820	1,423
Hawaii	154,001	415	371
Idaho	300,000	1,589	189
Illinois	5,590,000	25,286	221
Indiana	2,678,492	10,310	260
Indian Territory	392,060	650	603
Iowa	2,216,068	5,720	388
Kansas	1,680,000	3,354	501
Kentucky	2,435,000	4,382	555
Louisiana	1,700,000	5,179	328
Maine	731,760	(a) 869	842
Maryland	1,441,602	5,337	270
Massachusetts	3,173,487	5,791	548
Michigan	2,655,463	10,362	256
Minnesota	2,200,000	8,608	256
Mississippi	1,750,000	645	2,713
Missouri	3,885,989	10,654	365
Montana	275,000	2,471	111
Nebraska	1,225,000	3,401	360
Nevada	65,000	1,818	36
New Hampshire	443,700	1,133	392
New Jersey	2,294,413	11,762	195
New Mexico	302,000	1,190	254
New York	8,476,427	37,736	225
North Carolina	2,100,000	1,236	1,700
North Dakota	475,000	1,976	240
Ohio	4,557,000	15,234	299
Oklahoma	1,408,732	1,279	1,101
Oregon	550,000	2,597	212
Pennsylvania	6,900,000	21,681	317
Rhode Island	502,302	2,029	247
South Carolina	1,474,735	906	1,628
South Dakota	490,000	1,787	274
Tennessee	2,220,000	2,442	1,474
Texas	3,600,000	7,053	510
Utah	350,000	1,128	310
Vermont	340,000	364	934
Virginia	2,042,388	2,744	744
Washington	900,000	4,824	187
West Virginia	1,200,000	1,991	603
Wisconsin	2,275,000	13,940	163
Wyoming	117,500	761	154
Total	89,458,119	276,854	303

COMPARATIVE POPULATION



TO EACH LIQUOR DEALER



WET AND DRY MAP OF RHODE ISLAND

POLITICAL ASPECTS

Part I. STATE LEGISLATION

LICENSE

License as a sole system of legislation for the control of the liquor traffic in the United States, exists in but seven states. In all other states, the system of license is combined with local option or some other restrictive provision. The system of high license in the United States originated in 1881 in the state of Nebraska, by the passage of what is known as the "Slocomb law," which fixed the state license at \$500 for all towns and cities under 10,000 population, and \$1,000 for all cities of over 10,000 population. This law also required a bond of the saloonkeeper, in the sum of \$5,000.

The high license system at its best is to be found in the state of Pennsylvania. The Brooks high license law of the state was passed in 1888. It provides that the amount of license taxed against a saloon shall be fixed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, providing, however, that no license shall be in excess of \$1,000. This court also has the sole power to decide how many licenses shall be granted in a given community. All saloonkeepers are required to furnish a bond in the sum of \$2,000 and to furnish at least two bondsmen, each of whom shall be owners of real estate in the immediate vicinity.

Outside of the State of Pennsylvania, the most complete high-license law is the present Raines excise law of New York, passed in 1896. This law, however, is different from the Pennsylvania law, in that it provides for local option in townships.

The Anti-Saloon League stands unalterably opposed to a system of license, high or low, for three principal reasons. First, if the saloon as an institution is right, it should be as free as the grocery business or the dry goods business, and if it is wrong, its recognition by the government cannot be made right for the consideration of so many dollars per year. Second, the system of license fosters a spirit of lawlessness on the part of the saloonkeeper. Third, the system of license, on account of the

source of revenue which it creates, forms an intrenchment for the saloon, from which dislodgment is exceedingly difficult.

The Anti-Saloon League thoroughly agrees with the declaration made by William McKinley early in his public career, namely—"By legalizing this traffic, we agree to share with the liquor seller the responsibility and evils of his business. Every man who votes for license becomes of necessity, a partner of the liquor traffic and all its consequences."

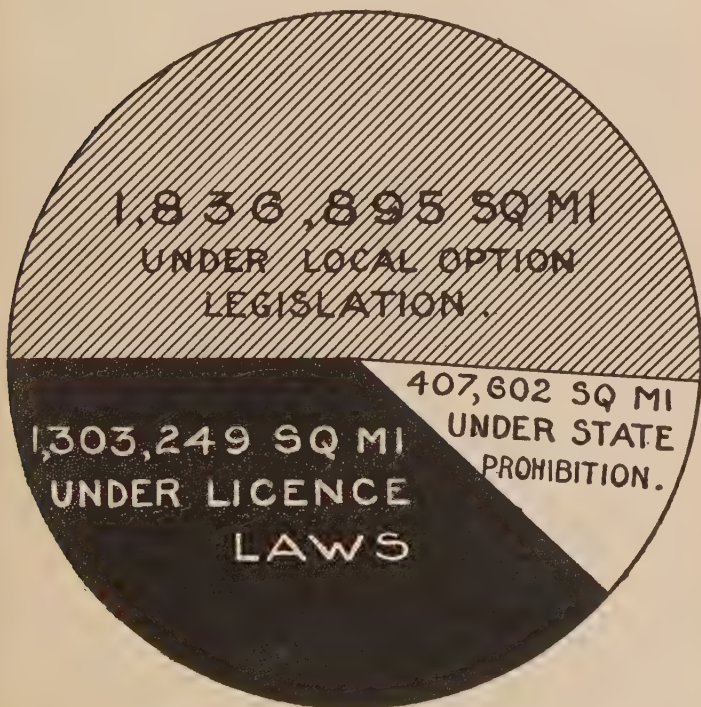
THE CRIME OF LICENSE

The policy of licensing the liquor traffic in this country is a colossal crime. It is one method of securing revenue to build and support our governmental machinery. It is an easy method. It is safe—safe for the politician. The legislator turns to it because the traffic is vile and unpopular. It keeps him in favor with the taxdodging well-to-do, and the saloonkeeper dare not object lest a worse calamity overtakes him. Hence, as the increased extravagance and graft in government cries for more revenue, the legislator turns to this easy victim—easy because it is immoral, and therefore illegal—and shears it yet again. A few good people foolishly talk about this license plan as "lessening the evils" of the traffic by increasing its burdens, which, in fact, only sets the ingenuity of the vendor at work to devise new means for robbing his debauched patrons. No license has ever been made high enough to "lessen the evils" of the traffic. * * *

We are told that this traffic should aid in bearing the burdens of its own ravages. How can it do this? How can it bear the burdens of the father and the mother when the son is brought home drunk or stabbed or shot, or worse still, himself a murderer? How can it bear the burdens of the wife when her husband, who at the altar plighted the sacred vows that made them one, has become cruel, sodden and imbruted, and in whom every tender word, look and act has been effaced? How can it bear the burdens of these stricken ones? "Oh," exclaims the high taxist, "that is sentiment." It is not sentiment. It is relentless, cruel, awful truth. "Well," says another, "the license builds and maintains asylums and infirmaries." Yes, and it fills them, too. But where is the burden bearing in it? There

is not much comfort to the wife whose husband has been slain by bandits to know that his executioners saved any doctor bills and paid funeral expenses. Nor does it comfort the friends of the insane, who were made so by drink, to know that the state which has taken the victim's money in a form of revenue pays back a part of it in looking after his wrecked life. But even arguing from the cold-blooded dollars and cents proposition, it does not bear one-quarter of the burden it creates.—Purley A. Baker, D. D.

**LAND AREA OF THE UNITED STATES DIVIDED ACCORDING
TO STATE LIQUOR LEGISLATION**



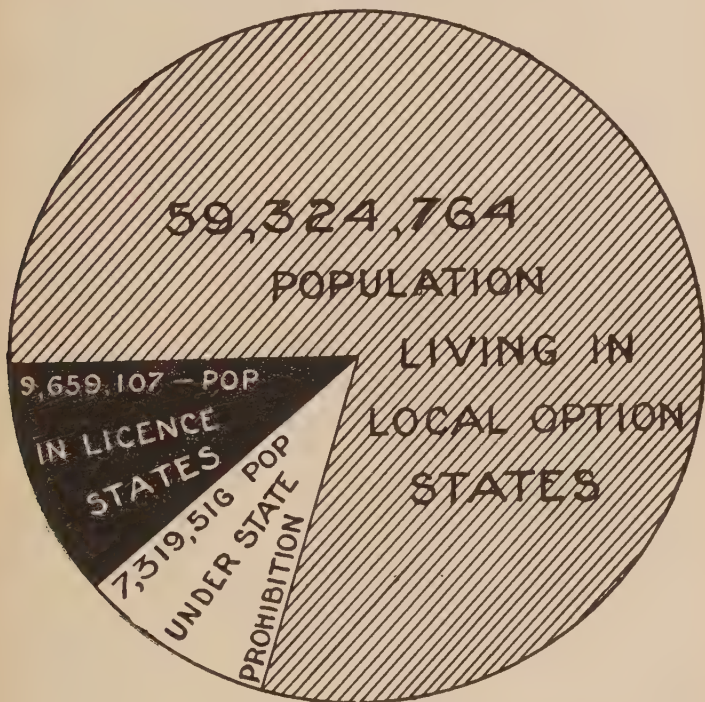
THE FOLLY OF LICENSE

But high license, you cry. What difference does the size of the license make in the case? Do you suppose the brandy that makes a man's heart beat thirteen times a minute faster than it ought under low license will only make it beat five times too often under high license? Do you suppose the Bourbon whiskey that, under a license fee of a hundred dollars, eats holes in a man's throat and stomach, and makes him from lips to stomach one raw, burning sore, will become mild and healing if the tax be raised to a thousand dollars? Will beer that clogs a man's liver and rots his kidneys when drunk over a pine table in a saloon that pays fifty dollars a quarter suddenly become healthful when poured from a silver pitcher over a marble table in a saloon which pays three hundred dollars a quarter? Will the drunken brute beat his wife and kick his children the more gently when made drunk under high license than he would under low license? Out on all such nonsense! The stronger and the more elaborate your license system may be, the more thoroughly it intrenches the saloon as a disease and crime-scattering center in the community.

The utter folly of supposing that any kind of license system can stay the ravages of the liquor traffic, or heal the wounds it makes upon society, is clearly seen whenever you apply it to an individual case; and think how horrible it would seem to you if a man were to offer you so many dollars for the opportunity to ruin your boy under any other circumstances. * * *

They tell me that in some insane asylums they utilize this idea to find out whether patients that have been improving are sufficiently sane to be allowed to go home. They take them to a close room with a bare floor, turn on the faucet and give them a mop, and tell them to mop it dry. If they have sense enough to be allowed to go home they turn off the faucet at once. If not, they mop away until taken away to their ward again. Whenever the time comes that we are really sane, we will turn off the faucet of this infernal traffic. How silly it is for us to go mopping away with missions and orphan asylums and Keeley cures—and be content with that—when we have it within our power to turn off the whole tide of drunkenness, disease and crime by abolishing the traffic itself!—Louis Albert Banks, D. D.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES DIVIDED ACCORDING
TO STATE LIQUOR LEGISLATION
(1900 Census.)



LICENSE INDEFENSIBLE

Observation of the results of license, both in this country and in Great Britain, leads irresistibly to the conclusion that it is not successful as a means of overcoming the evils of intemperance. Nothing can be said in favor of the saloon, whether licensed or unlicensed. To raise a revenue by authorizing the sale of that which debases and pauperizes the people is both unprofitable and immoral, and, therefore, indefensible.—U. S. Senator John J. Ingalls.

CITY LICENSE IN THE UNITED STATES

<i>Population of Cities</i>	<i>Number in the Class</i>	<i>Average Liquor License</i>	<i>Amount Per 1,000 of Pop.</i>
30,000 to 50,000	50	\$695	\$1.835
50,000 to 100,000	34	790	1,680
100,000 to 250,000	23	745	1,775
250,000 to 500,000	8	540	1,890
500,000 to 1,000,000	3	815	1,925
Over 1,000,000	4	970	2,545
General average		\$735	\$2,065

LIQUOR LICENSE RECEIPTS IN UNITED STATES CITIES.

(Population, 100,000 or More.)

<i>CITIES.</i>	<i>Liquor License.</i>	<i>Amt. per Capita.</i>	<i>CITIES.</i>	<i>Liquor License.</i>	<i>Amt. per Capita.</i>
New York . .	\$5,991,390	\$1.50	St. Paul . .	\$384,000	\$1.95
Chicago . .	3,931,010	1.97	Seattle . .	317,000	1.32
Philadelphia . .	1,879,000	1.33	Rochester . .	195,000	1.07
St. Louis . .	1,270,570	1.99	Kansas City . .	154,000	0.86
Boston . . .	1,108,970	1.86	Toledo . . .	139,000	0.90
Baltimore . .	442,690	0.81	Denver . . .	275,845	1.84
Cleveland . .	553,980	1.27	Allegheny . .	178,530	1.25
Buffalo . . .	634,237	1.68	Columbus . .	101,910	0.72
San Francisco .	275,520	0.69	Worcester . .	153,113	1.19
Pittsburg . .	515,663	1.42	Los Angeles . .	267,435	0.89
Cincinnati . .	430,627	1.25	Memphis . .	20,120	0.17
Detroit . . .	358,288	1.10	Omaha . . .	130,000	1.08
Milwaukee . .	426,796	1.36	New Haven . .	163,426	1.37
New Orleans . .	181,453	0.59	Syracuse . .	149,489	1.28
Washington . .	464,997	1.54	Scranton . .	213,940	1.84
Newark . . .	381,160	1.35	St. Joseph . .	82,838	0.72
Minneapolis . .	472,000	1.80	Paterson . .	135,500	1.21
Jersey City . .	286,323	1.23	Fall River . .	145,049	1.37
Louisville . .	140,449	0.63	Portland . .	212,275	2.04
Indianapolis . .	190,800	0.90	Atlanta . . .	129,512	1.26
Providence . .	186,110	0.94			

LOCAL OPTION

The principle of local option is not new. It is older, in fact, than English civilization. Its application, however, to the liquor problem in any marked degree dates back but a quarter of a century, while the greatest activity under this system has been confined largely to the past decade.

Local option on the liquor question simply provides for the placing of the saloon question in the hands of the voters of any given local community, such as a district, a county, a city, a village or a township. It is unquestionably true that local option has proven to be the best method thus far for securing the largest possible area where the sale of liquor is prohibited, and the best possible enforcement of prohibitory law. .

This, however, is not the greatest service which local option has rendered in the fight against the saloon. It is probably true that the greatest service of this system consists in its creation of public sentiment in the various communities of the state by bringing the question directly before the people and compelling its thoughtful consideration at the hands of citizens engaged in all pursuits.

The Anti-Saloon League has secured and used local option whenever it has been possible to make an advance along temperance lines thereby. It has also, however, consistently opposed the adoption and use of local option where such adoption and use has meant a backward step in temperance reform. The Anti-Saloon League considers local option in most states, under present conditions, the best institution for the abolishment of saloons, but the work of the Anti-Saloon League does not consist in the saving or protecting of this or any other institution where public sentiment has advanced beyond such limits. The first and last business of the Anti-Saloon League is to abolish saloons; by state prohibition where possible; by local option in counties where state prohibition is impossible, and by local option in municipalities and townships where county local option is impossible, or by any other honest method that will secure results.

Objection to the principle and operation of local option have been urged by some on the ground that this system does not in reality do what is claimed for it. No governmental system is perfect, but the main objections which have been urged against local option as a temperance measure are very largely in the nature of straw men, which extremists have been compelled to create in order to have something connected with local option to fight.

One of the most frequent arguments against local option is

that it presents two policies, namely, that while it allows saloons to be voted out by a majority vote, it also allows saloons to be maintained by a majority vote. To any person versed in the principles underlying all American institutions, such an objection is far fetched. The same objection could be urged against any policy of local, state or national government under the American plan. Any law which the people, through their representatives, may place on the statute books can be repealed by the people in the same way, and any system of government concerning any institution whatever, which the people, directly or through their representatives, adopt, can at the same time be changed by the people.

Several states have recently enacted laws prohibiting the liquor traffic in the state. The people at the next legislature, if they see fit, through their representatives, can repeal those laws, but this would hardly be considered as an argument against the use of the system which placed these laws on the statute books.

In a city or state every so often, an executive or other officer is to be elected. Under our form of government, in order to get a good man in office, the people must elect him, but at the same time, by using the system of election, the people run the risk of having him defeated. This would, however, hardly be a sufficient argument to do away with the elective system. In a certain city a few weeks ago, there were two candidates for mayor. One represented the temperance element, was pledged to enforce the law, and the people were assured by the record of his previous administration that he would do exactly as he said. The other candidate was a representative of the liquor interests, and openly declared that if elected, he would practically nullify the law regarding saloons. The good people of the city rallied to the support of the former candidate, doing everything in their power to have him elected, but when the votes were counted out, it was found that he had been defeated and that the saloon candidate had been successful. The good people of that city entered into the campaign knowing that there was a possibility of the wrong man winning, but they would hardly have been justified in washing their hands of the whole proposition, keeping out of the campaign and staying away from the election, simply because there was a possibility of the other man's being

elected. The same principle applies to the local option law in any community. If there is any value in this objection which is raised against local option occasionally, the same value and the same objection apply to almost every institution of our government.

It is further urged that local option, which may be all right as a question of public policy, is wrong when applied to moral questions, and as a remedy to avoid such wrong, prohibition is suggested, but it is true that in order to get prohibition, we must submit the matter either directly or indirectly to the people, and the same principle applies, although in one case it is considered as a matter for a small unit and in the other case a matter for a large unit.

In addition to these arguments that this system is too optional, it is also urged that it is too local. It is indeed too local for any state when the public sentiment is sufficient to exclude the saloon from the state, but it is not too local for use in securing a dry town or a dry county where otherwise no dry territory at all could be secured. The plan and method of the Anti-Saloon League has been to use it to secure as large a prohibition zone as possible, and whenever public sentiment is at the place where, through any other method, a larger zone of prohibition territory can be secured, local option is relegated to the rear. In other words, the league has always insisted that the temperance people everywhere should take conditions, not as they ought to be, but as they are; should consider public sentiment, not as they would like it, but as it is; should deal, in this reform, not with an ideal commonwealth or community, but with the commonwealth or community which really exists, and press the fight for better conditions to a finish, never, however, refusing to gain an inch simply because it is impossible at any certain time to gain a mile.

LOCAL OPTION DEFINED

(By Edward Everett Hale.)

Local option gives to the people of a town, or even of a county, a sort of responsibility in the management of their own affairs, which can be gained in no other way. What makes the difference between a neat, clean village in Switzerland and the

God-forsaken dirt and abominations of other parts of Europe, which could be easily named, but local option?

If it is my village, my street, my public square, my town hall, I am ashamed when it is neglected or defiled. If it is the baron's or the squire's, or the knight of the shire's, why, the knight of the shire or the squire or the baron may take care of it. If he takes my money, why, he may see to the pavements.

You cannot make the writers in Europe understand what self-government means. They really think that when you have said that once in two or three years the men of a community go and vote for Mr. A, or Dr. Z to be a public officer, these people govern themselves.

And then Dr. Z or Mr. A may send down to my town an officer from the capital of the country to tell me where to build my bridge or how to grade my road, or whether the school-master shall spell honor with two n's or not, according as they like it at headquarters.

Now the truth is that where you have real self-government, John and Tom and Dick and Harry and I, and a lot more of the neighbors, get together. Together is the word. We talk this thing over. We say we will have the school house here, and we will buy our spelling books there.

The road shall turn off the ledge by the Widow Slocum's and it shall go on the level by John Hill's. We say that we will turn out and mend the road on such a week in May. And what is more, we do it. I carry my spade and the boys carry shovels and drive the oxen, and we build the new road together.

You can not do that sort of thing everywhere. But it is a mighty good thing when we can do it. And self-government is the government of people who carry that thing as far as they can.

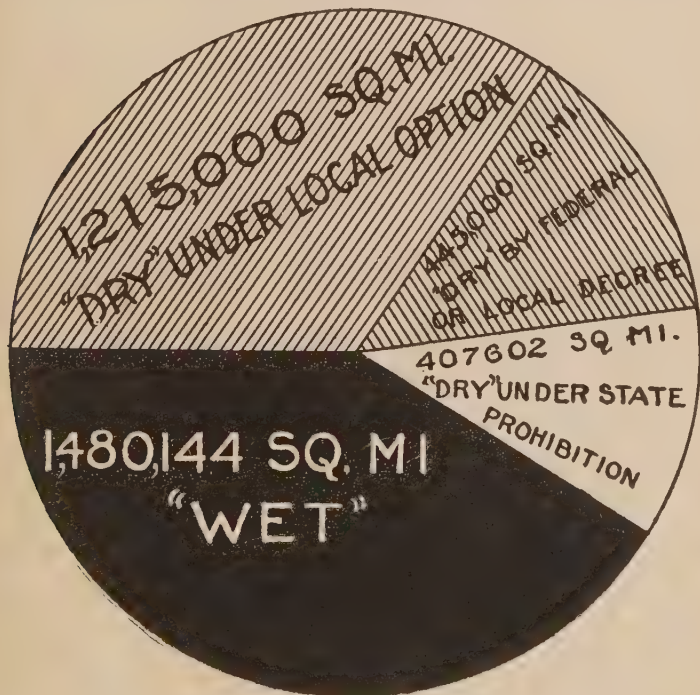
Local option means that you are trying to do this. It does not refer to liquor, to the choice of public servants, to half the affairs of administration.

No county in New York would like it much if a "Prefect" were sent down from Albany to run it. Nor would any school in Connecticut like it much if the people were told they must

buy the school chairs at No. 9999 North Main Street in Hartford.

But that is what would happen if we had not now a certain measure of "Local Option."

**LAND AREA OF THE UNITED STATES DIVIDED ACCORDING
TO "WET" AND "DRY" TERRITORY**



ENGLISH PARLIAMENT FOR LOCAL OPTION

After a long and heated debate in the English parliament last year, there was passed, by a overwhelming majority, the following resolution, which speaks for itself:

"Resolved, That this house notes with satisfaction the successful working of the local option laws in the colonies and

approves the principle on which these laws are based—namely, that the people ought to possess the power through a vote of the local electors to protect themselves against the admitted evils of the liquor traffic.”

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON LOCAL OPTION

I believe that the right of the people to determine by the operation of local option law whether saloons shall, or shall not, be closed within their respective communities is in harmony with the American principle of self-government.

While I do not wish to be understood as having in any degree changed my opinion that it is neither feasible nor wise, under present conditions, to attempt prohibition throughout the whole extent of a large city like Baltimore, yet if the people of a ward of the city, especially in a residential section, or of a rural county desire to vote out saloons, they should have the opportunity of so doing, and I heartily approve the present movement in Maryland to secure a local option law which will give that right.

Where the people do not attempt to close their saloons, or decide by vote to retain them, I am, as previously stated, in favor of high license and rigid restrictions, but not as a substitute for, nor in opposition to, local option as above defined.

(Signed) J. Card. Gibbons.

Baltimore, Md., January 13, 1908.

EARLY GOVERNMENT DECLARATION

The United States Congress in session assembled in 1777, in the city of Philadelphia, passed the following resolution:

“Resolved: That it be recommended to the several legislatures in the United States immediately to pass laws the most effective, for putting an immediate stop to the pernicious practice of distilling grain, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived, if not quickly prevented.”

“Even liberty itself, the greatest of all rights, is not unrestricted license to act according to one’s own will. It is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is then liberty regulated by law.”—U. S. Supreme Justice Field.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES DIVIDED ACCORDING
TO "WET" AND "DRY" TERRITORY
(1900 Census.)



PROHIBITION

Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is, without question, the ultimate solution of the saloon problem in a municipality, in a city, in a state or in the nation. The only question in this connection has to do with the speediest and best method of permanently securing this desired result.

The American experience of over a century, in connection with the temperance reform, has demonstrated the fact that in a democratic form of government all effective temperance law,

as well as all other laws, must be backed by public sentiment. A prohibition law, therefore, in order to be effective in any state, must be backed by the intelligent sentiment of the people.

It is true, however, that the public sentiment regarding prohibition, both in large and small units, has heretofore been often underestimated. Among the best examples along this line are the recent cases in connection with the various cities and counties in the states of Kansas, Alabama and Georgia. Public sentiment in these cities and states has, by practical demonstration, been found to be overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition, notwithstanding the fact that saloon sympathizers have for years insisted that the contrary conditions prevailed.

Many states in the Union are now ripe for state-wide prohibition, it having been shown beyond the question of a doubt by the votes registered in the local option contests throughout those states, that public sentiment is in favor of a state-wide law. In other states a fight for state-wide prohibition at this time would be premature. The Anti-Saloon League, in its fight for the annihilation of the saloon, acts upon the principle of securing and maintaining the immediate available vantage ground while pressing forward with all possible rapidity to the ultimate complete victory.

GOTHENBURG, OR PUBLIC DISPENSARY SYSTEM

This system, which places the liquor trade under local or company control, originated in Scandinavia, and was instituted as a reform measure, its adherents advancing the argument that such a system would eliminate the feature of profit from the trade in liquors, and at the same time do away with the very pernicious practice which has come to be an important factor in the operation of saloons, viz., the pushing or stimulating of sales by the saloon proprietor. In Sweden, this system has not proved to be successful, and in Norway, while better results have been obtained, it has fallen far short of being the real reform measure which its friends anticipated.

This system has been given a thorough test in several Southern states in America, and has not only proved inadequate, but has, on the other hand, become the source of much political corruption, figuring very largely in many localities as a part of

the "political spoils" system. In South Carolina, the most thorough test has been given the dispensary under the leadership of Senator Benjamin Tillman, who, in fact, was the father of the state dispensary law, but after a most complete trial, the legislature of 1907 in that state, by an overwhelming vote, repealed the law and established local option throughout the state.

Whatever merit the system may have when operated under the most favorable circumstances in a monarchical form of government, it has been forever demonstrated that, under a republican form of government, it is not only of no benefit as a reform measure, but proves to be a peculiarly fruitful source of corruption and graft.

RECENT STATE LEGISLATION

LOCAL OPTION LEGISLATION

The Illinois legislature of 1907, by an overwhelming vote in the senate and a goodly majority in the house, passed a law providing for local option in townships and municipalities. The law provides that when a township votes, all municipalities in the township are included, but the failure of any municipality to vote dry does not grant the privilege of the sale of intoxicating liquors when the township as a whole has voted dry.

This law has since been held constitutional in every respect by the Supreme Court of the state.

The Ohio legislature of 1908 passed a county local option law which provides for local option elections in the county as a unit upon petition of 35 per cent of the voters at the last general election.

An amendment to the residence district local option law was also enacted, which prevents the gerrymandering of the residence districts in cities by saloon sympathizers.

In addition to this new law, several other measures were passed by the same legislature, restrictive in their character, and providing for the better enforcement of existing anti-liquor laws.

Several different bills were passed in Tennessee by the legislature of 1907, chief among which were the laws providing that

when a new license was granted in any city of the state, it must contain a prohibition clause, and giving the privilege to most all saloon cities of Tennessee of voting on the proposition of a new charter, which to all practical purposes is local option on the liquor question for these cities.

The Delaware legislature of 1907 passed a law providing for district local option. For the purposes of this law, Delaware was divided into four districts.

After a hot battle against the substitution of a weaker measure, the anti-saloon forces in Colorado succeeded in securing a municipal and ward local option bill in the 1907 session of the legislature.

The legislature of 1907 in South Carolina passed a measure repealing the state dispensary law and providing for local option throughout the state.

In Wisconsin the legislature of 1907 passed a residence district local option law, providing for a vote on local option in residence districts of cities. This law goes into effect July 1, 1908.

PROHIBITION LEGISLATION

By an overwhelming vote in both houses, the Georgia legislature of 1907 enacted a state-wide prohibition law which went into effect January 1, 1908.

The Alabama legislature of 1907 enacted a county option law, which provides that a county, including all towns and cities therein may decide the saloon question by a majority vote.

The special session of the legislature, which met in November, 1907, enacted a state-wide prohibition law, which goes into effect in all parts of the state on January 1, 1909.

By a vote of 130,361 to 112,258, the people of the new State of Oklahoma adopted a constitutional amendment providing for state prohibition on September 17, 1907. The law went into effect thirty days later.

The Mississippi legislature of 1908, by an almost unanimous vote, enacted a law providing for state-wide prohibition. This law will go into effect January, 1909.

The last legislature in North Carolina enacted a law providing for the submission of a state-wide prohibition amendment to the vote of the people. At the election on May 26, the state adopted the amendment by a majority of over 40,000 votes.

OTHER TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION

The law passed by the legislature of Nebraska in 1907 provides that the sale of liquors shall be held to be made in the county where the manual delivery is made and the price paid for the same. Another provision is to the effect that no liquor manufacturer or agent can become interested directly, or indirectly, in any retail liquor license, nor aid in the securing of a license. Another section of the new law provides that all shipments of liquor into the state be marked in large legible letters on the exterior of the outer package. Shipments of liquor to fictitious persons are not permitted.

The Idaho legislature of 1908 enacted a strong Sunday law.

In 1907, the legislature of Texas enacted a law providing for a tax of \$5,000 upon any express company, or public carrier, shipping C. O. D. liquors into dry territory of the state.

Part II. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE LIQUOR BILL

For the last several sessions of Congress, the Anti-Saloon League and allied temperance forces have waged a fight for an amendment to the Inter-state Commerce law, providing for state jurisdiction over shipments of intoxicating liquors, as soon as such liquors enter the state to which they are consigned. This bill has been known by various names in the various Congressional sessions, such as, for instance, the Littlefield-Dolliver bill, the Littlefield-Carmack bill, and the Littlefield-Hansbrough bill.

The great need for such a measure as this has been felt in practically every state which has any considerable amount of no-

license territory, and it has been especially apparent in the states that have recently adopted state prohibition.

Under the present law, shipments of intoxicating liquors can be made from a point in a wet state, to any point in a dry state, in spite of all the laws which the dry state may place upon the statute books, since the shipments come under the provisions of the **Inter-state Commerce law**, which practically prohibits interference on the part of the state authorities.

Every indication points to the passage of such a law by both houses of Congress, providing the bill is permitted to receive direct consideration on the floors of the House and the Senate. Thus far, however, the efforts upon the part of the liquor forces, working through various agencies in both houses of Congress, have succeeded in keeping the bill in committee, against both the will of the people and members of Congress as well.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MEASURES

A bill providing for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia was introduced at the last session of Congress, and received a considerable amount of consideration by the house committee on District of Columbia affairs. The committee, however, turned down the proposition for absolute prohibition, but recommended to Congress in the report which it made, several provisions intended to limit the evils of the liquor traffic there.

The bill recommended for passage by the committee, provides for an increase in the prohibition zone of the District, limits the number of barrooms to one to every 1,000 of the population, and prevents the issuing of bar-room licenses without the consent in writing of the majority of all property owners and tenants in the square in which it is to be used, and the four squares confronting that square. The bill further prohibits the granting of licenses for saloons within 400 feet of any building used for a private school or other educational purpose, or any house of worship or religious institution.

CANTEEN IN SOLDIERS' HOMES

In February, 1907, the national house of representatives went on record against the canteen in the national soldiers' home by a vote of 92 to 86. In May, 1908, the lower house of Congress

re-affirmed this stand on this question, by passing an amendment to the sundry civil provisions bills, abolishing the saloon from the soldiers' homes, by a vote of 167 to 46. The decisive vote, in spite of the efforts of the liquor forces to the contrary, practically guarantees that the canteen question in the soldiers' homes, like the army canteen question, has been settled by Congress for good.

NEW LAW BOOK ON INTOXICATING LIQUORS

A compilation of the liquor laws of Ohio, and a digest of liquor decisions of the same, is being prepared by W. B. Wheeler, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, and will be published in the near future. The book will furnish to persons interested in the enforcement of the liquor laws of Ohio a copy of the laws up to date, and forms of affidavits and other printed forms, which will be helpful to the officers of the law, attorneys and others who are interested in law enforcement.

The legal department of the Anti-Saloon League has secured, in the last five or six years, a large number of court decisions construing temperance laws, and in doing so many of the old precedents have been overruled. Since 1902 more important temperance legislation has been enacted than in any quarter of a century before that time. Much of this legislation requires a new procedure in the enforcement of law against liquor dealers. The need of such a book has been apparent for some time, and there will doubtless be a large demand for it.

Mr. Wheeler, who is also attorney for the American Anti-Saloon League, is gathering data to publish a book on intoxicating liquor, covering the principles of legislation on the court decisions thereunder, for the United States. The only comprehensive work which we have on this subject is "Black on Intoxicating Liquors." It is practically out of date, in view of the large number of temperance laws which have been enacted, and the many court decisions upon them, since it was published.

"I cannot say I am a temperance agitator, but I am a surgeon. My success depends upon my brain being clear, my muscles firm, and my nerves steady. No one can take alcoholic liquors without blunting these physical powers which I must keep always on edge. As a surgeon I must not drink."—Dr. Lorenz, of Vienna.

Part III. POLITICAL PARTIES AND PARTISANS

EXTRACTS FROM THE NATIONAL PLATFORMS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

"In the enforcement of the law, he (President Roosevelt) has shown not only courage, but the wisdom which understands that to permit laws to be violated or disregarded, opens the door to anarchy, while the just enforcement of the law is the soundest conservatism. He has held firmly to the fundamental American doctrine that all men must obey the law, but that justice and equal protection under the law must be secured to every citizen, without regard to race, creed or condition."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"Obedience to the laws, and respect for their requirements are alike the supreme duty of the citizen and the official."

"Freedom of the press, of conscience, and of speech, equality before the law of all citizens, etc., etc., absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics, these are the doctrines which Democracy has established as proverbs of the nation, and they should be constantly invoked, preached, resorted to and enforced."

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

"As a means of placing all public questions directly under the control of the people, we demand that legal provision be made under which the people may exercise the initiative, referendum and proportional representation, and direct vote for all public officers, with the right of recall."

"We demand a return to the original interpretation of the Constitution, and a fair and impartial enforcement of laws under it."

SOCIALIST PARTY.

"The Socialist party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people, as the defenders and preservers of the ideal of liberty and self-government, in which the nation

was born, as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the individual may become a fact."

PROHIBITION PARTY.

"The widely prevailing system of the licensed and legalized sale of alcoholic beverages is so ruinous to individual interests, so inimical to public welfare, so destructive to national wealth, and so subversive of the right of great masses of our citizenship, that the destruction of the traffic is, and for years has been, the most important question in American politics."

"We declare ourselves in favor of the impartial enforcement of all law."

"The more intimate relation between the people and the government, by a wise application of the principle of the initiative and referendum."

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

"And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of working class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefits of his faculties multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization."

UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY.

"We also declare in favor of direct legislation providing for an equal standard of morals for both sexes, and most vigorously oppose the traffic in girls, and all forms of the social evils."

"We are opposed to war, and condemn mob violence."

"We are opposed to government revenue from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

CONTINENTAL PARTY.

"The objects and ends of the Continental party as set forth in its charter are: To enlist the legal voters throughout the United States in earnest and honorable effort to repeal all

unjust laws in every branch of government, and in their stead, to secure the enactment and enforcement of other laws, better adapted to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare and secure the election or appointment to office of honest and capable men."

OMNI-PARTISAN CHARACTER OF TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION

The most advanced temperance legislation during the past two years has been enacted by the legislatures of the following fourteen states.

The table herewith shows the number of members of the various political parties making up the legislatures of these states and sufficiently demonstrates the omni-partisan character of the present anti-saloon movement throughout the country.

MAKE-UP OF THE LEGISLATURES

STATES	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Prohib.</i>	<i>Independ'ts</i>	<i>Other Parties</i>
Alabama	2	139	0	0	0
Michigan	127	5	0	0	0
Georgia	0	219	0	0	0
Wisconsin	102	25	0	0	6
Mississippi	0	178	0	0	0
Ohio	80	75	0	3	0
Tennessee	33	99	0	0	0
Illinois	133	68	3	0	0
Kentucky	65	73	0	0	0
Delaware	36	16	0	0	0
Oklahoma	23	130	0	0	0
Colorado	70	30	0	0	0
Virginia	20	120	0	6	0
Nebraska	97	0	0	0	36*
Totals	788	1,177	3	3	42

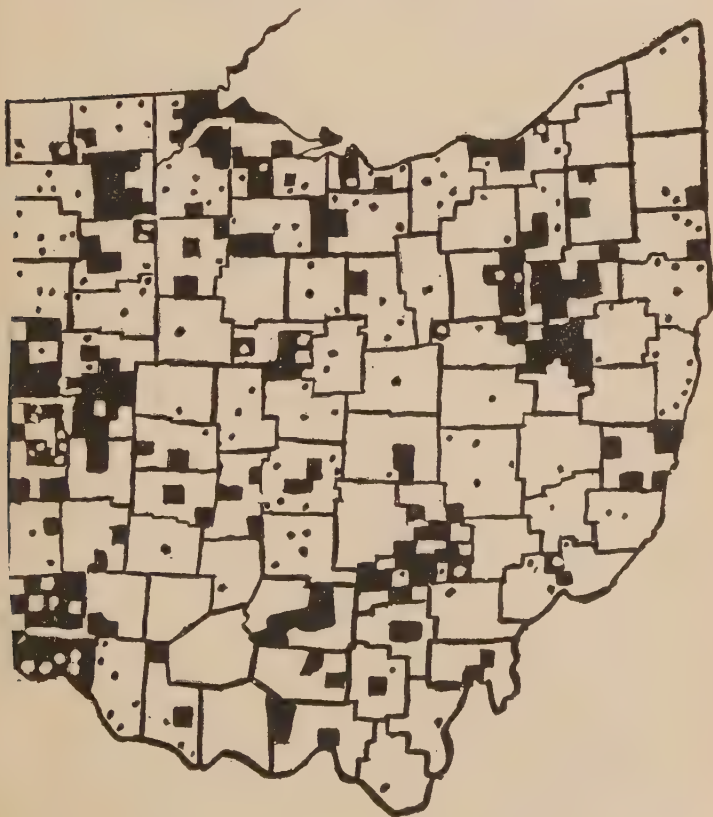
* Fusionists.

ATTITUDE OF PARTY LEADERS THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO

"You believed that slavery was a crime. There are other reforms, such as the question of temperance. I believe today that the sentiment of the nation is of such a character that there is but one feeling in either of the great political parties of this country,

and that is that there should be restrictive laws, at least in regard to temperance; that public sentiment is reaching such a point when such a thing as laws permitting the dealing in intoxicating liquors will not be known upon our statute books. We may differ as to progress and methods, but I believe there is in every section a sentiment in favor of temperance and in favor of stopping the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors."—Governor Harris, of Ohio.

"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF OHIO



THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH DAKOTA

"We have had prohibition so long in North Dakota that in some counties there are no jails. There is not much crime in the state"—Governor Burke, of North Dakota.

THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA

"It is absolutely impossible to have a permanent, decent municipal government where the saloon dominates municipal politics. The elimination of the saloon will help municipal politics everywhere, even in those places where the saloon does not dominate municipal politics.

"Over one hundred counties in the state have had prohibition for years. They have outgrown counties situated similarly which permitted the sale. There is no doubt that prohibition is wise from an economic standpoint. The overwhelming sentiment of the white people of Georgia is for prohibition, and the law will be enforced."—Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia.

THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI

"When I became governor and had the power to put an end to saloon lawlessness in the cities, I endeavored to have the law enforced. For doing this I have been constantly abused and vilified by the liquor interests and their allies. It is a business the natural tendency of which is toward lawlessness, and the time has come when it will either run the politics of the state or be run out of the politics of the state."—Governor J. W. Folk, of Missouri.

THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH

"It is a foregone conclusion that the morals of a community are improved by a decreased sale of strong drink. The revenues of the state are increased, because temperance leads to frugality and thrift, which lead to property accumulation by the citizens."—Governor John Cutler, of Utah.

THE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN

"The people certainly have a right to expect officials of the counties which have voted dry, to do away with the selling of liquor, to see that the liquor law is enforced. In the event of violation of the law, I should certainly take such steps as may be necessary to bring about a change in that regard, even if it made necessary a change in those holding the offices. The law

has been placed upon the statute books by the people themselves, and it is going to be enforced in those counties where that action has been taken, and those who believe otherwise have no business holding official positions."—Governor F. M. Warner, of Michigan.

Michigan vs. Saloons



**ONE DRY COUNTY
BEFORE THE VOTE**
April 6th, 1908



ELEVEN DRY COUNTIES
After Law goes into effect
May 1st, 1908

THE GOVERNOR OF COLORADO

"When you consider the unspeakable damage which comes from the open saloon, you cannot avoid making haste to enact a law which will make possible the exclusion of the open saloon from those districts where the majority of the people are squarely opposed to it."—Governor Henry A. Buchtel, of Colorado.

THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE

"I am profoundly grateful for all the honor the Republican party has conferred upon me, and I have done my best to be true to my oath of office, to my party and myself. I had hoped to so conduct the affairs of my administration as to enjoy the confidence of my party and the respect of the people of Maine, but I will willingly forfeit both if they are to be won and retained by forgotten promises and a broken oath. If the party has made a

mistake in its platform or candidate, the remedy is in its own hands, but so long as I am governor of Maine, I shall oppose nullification, shall insist upon law-enforcement, and so long as the Sturgis law remains on our statute books and officials fail to do their duty, shall use that law to enforce prohibition with all the power, influence and resources at my command."—Governor W. T. Cobb, of Maine.

THE GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA

"The people of Oklahoma knew what Charles N. Haskell stood for when he made his campaign, and if they elected him and secured state-wide prohibition, when they didn't want it, that's their fault.

"Oklahoma City is always to the front, and I want to say right now that Oklahoma City has set an example to the remainder of the state in the promptness and the exactness with which you have enforced prohibition. I heard it said that Oklahoma City's condition since statehood and the manner in which prohibition has been enforced, is reflective of the sternness and energy of her past development.

"Prohibition is argued as being an infringement on personal liberties. Is there a single law in the broad length of our land that would permit any man to commit suicide? If the kisses of the wife and the clinging embraces of your babies are to be conducive to happiness, then begin there in your search for pleasure. Is the promotion of such pleasures as that an infringement on personal liberties?

"They say: 'Oh, don't destroy the progress and prosperity of our town.' Not for a minute does the existence of a saloon affect the substantial prosperity of any town.

"You said in your constitution that the governor shall be charged in his oath to enforce its provisions, and by the Heavens eternal, you've elected one who will see that they are enforced."—Governor C. N. Haskell, of Oklahoma.

THE GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

"Do men talk of graft? It is the saloon that furnishes the scene and atmosphere where bribery is easy and secure from interference. Do men deplore the rule of corrupt political bosses?

It is the saloon that rallies the mass of venal and unpatriotic voters who constitute the phalanx of the bosses' power. Has crime become rampant on the streets? The saloon is the refuge of the criminals. Does vice seek protection? The saloon effects the arrangement with the policemen who are familiar with its dark secrets and comrades of its debased fraternity. Do gamblers wish to ply their demoralizing trade among the young? The saloon affords them not only the shield, but brings them the susceptible patronage of inexperienced youths. Is there a movement afoot for any measure of civic betterment? Its opponents foregather in the saloon, and if any chicanery can beat the better will of the majority, the fraud will be devised in the saloon.

"These are no wild charges from crazed fanaticism, but a statement of conditions that can be demonstrated out of any year's history in any American municipality of importance. To emblazon this responsibility of the saloon so manifestly before the eyes of the public that it cannot escape the notice of any man who thinks at all or be ignored by any person who professes the slightest concern for a pure civic life, is the immediate next task of the saloon's enemies. And it is a task that should be discharged without rant or railing, but simply with calm resort to the inevitable logic of common experience in America."—Governor Dawson, of West Virginia, in his Memorial Day address at Grafton.

THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA

"Montgomery, Ala., May 6, 1908.—Before I entered upon my official duties as governor, while a strong temperance man, I was in no sense of the word a prohibitionist, believing that a state prohibition law was of doubtful utility. But after a year as chief executive, I am an intense prohibitionist, having been made so by the mothers, wives and children who have come to my office for the purpose of securing pardon or stay of execution for their sons, husbands or fathers. Many times have women come to my office with babes in their arms and young children by their side to beg that I give them back their husbands; give them back from the penitentiary, where they have been sent in many cases for murder committed in nearly all cases while they were under the influence of whiskey.

"It is not the man who does the drinking and commits the deed who suffers most. The man in prison is cared for; his victim, God knows where! It is the mothers, wives and orphans of these men who do the suffering. Suffering is not only caused by these criminals within the walls of the penitentiary, but by those at home who frequent the saloons, spending their money for drink, leaving their wives and children in squalor without the protection of their rightful guardian.

"Our larger towns, Birmingham, Decatur, Gadsden, Huntsville and Dothan, under prohibition, have greatly decreased their criminal record. We estimate that with a few years of prohibition our penitentiaries will show a marked decrease in the number of their inmates.

"I think the above statement of facts would be sufficient to make any humane party do all that he can for prohibition. Aside from this, we think our state will save several millions a year that has hitherto gone for liquor. This leaves a margin for illicit and other sales."—Governor B. B. Comer, of Alabama.

THE GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI

"While it can be said that prohibitory laws do not absolutely prevent violations, the same is true of all other laws. If a mere enactment of a penal statute would prohibit all future violations, and complete protection of society could be thus secured, courthouses and public officials would become a useless expense. In Mississippi unlawful retailing is generally less frequent than gambling or carrying concealed weapons. None but anarchists contend that other criminal laws tempt commission of what they prohibit, yet human nature is the same in its results and workings in regard to all classes of prohibited acts. The men, the money, and the literature that are being provided by the liquor manufacturers and dealers for their bitter and relentless war against prohibition prove that they do not believe, in the slightest, that prohibition does not greatly lessen the use of stimulants.

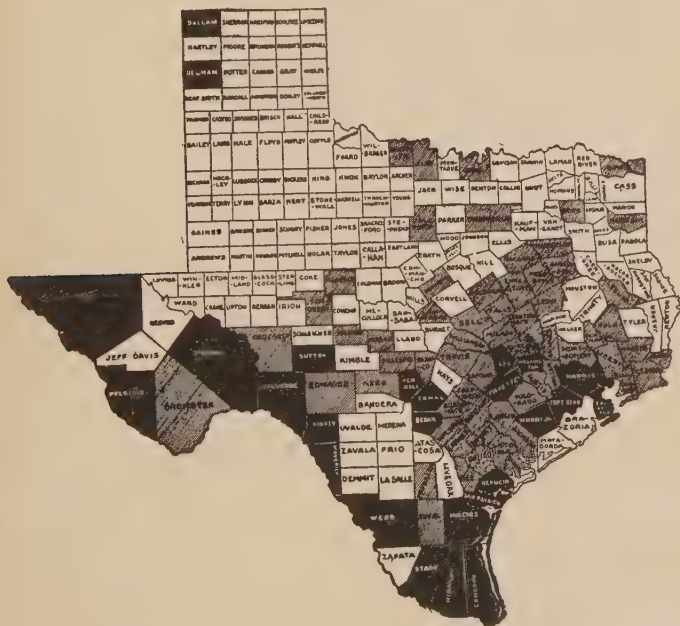
"The saloons, the nursery of crime, the fruitful soil for the germination of successive crops of drunkards and the worst enemy of home, of wife and child, should be speedily closed.

Upon this question the judgment of the dry counties as to what is good within their own borders is to be made equally applicable to the whole state. The right of the majority to voice public policy is even more unquestionably possessed by the state than by its smaller subdivisions; and its condemnation of the liquor traffic being clearly expressed, it is for us to make it effective. Method and time are the only questions for real discussion."—Governor Edmond F. Noel, of Mississippi.

THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

"About fifty of the totally dry counties, and many of the precincts in the others, have become so since 1903. The effect has been to greatly decrease the consumption of intoxicants * * * and has greatly decreased the amount of crime."—Governor T. M. Campbell, of Texas.

PROHIBITION MAP OF TEXAS



THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

"I can, in a few words, tell you where I stand and how I feel on this subject. Whatever may have been my acts and course in the past, I have tried ever to be consistent. I say here and now that the last bridge is burned behind me and I stand squarely with the great temperance forces to drive out this hideous monster from our fair state.

"A man must take a square and unmistakable stand for the right or for the wrong, for righteousness or for evil, for happiness or for misery, for justice or for oppression. As for me, I am heart and soul against the liquor traffic. * * *

"I say to you deliberately, after thirty years' experience as an attorney and as a prosecuting officer in the courts, that I am firmly of the opinion that 60 per cent of crime is directly the result of strong drink and 95 per cent is indirectly caused by indulgence in strong drink. Can we then, in the face of such an appalling array, hesitate to say where we stand? * * *

"But some one says money derived from the liquor business is necessary to run the schools. I say it is not. The schools do not depend on blood-money. Wipe out the liquor business and if necessary the state can well afford to increase the tax on property to sustain the schools and save the boys and girls of this land.

"You have all heard the old cry that prohibition will not prohibit; blind tigers and all forms of unlawful sale will flourish. Prohibition can be enforced as effectively as other laws are. Let the officers of the law, backed up by the moral sense of the community and the co-operation of good citizens, do their duty; let the men who break the law be sentenced to the roads and let no government grant them a pardon, and you will have prohibition in full force."—Governor R. B. Glenn, of North Carolina.

THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA

"Prohibition has worked well in those sections of the state where popular sentiment is behind the law, and some of the most prosperous towns and parishes are those where prohibition has prevailed for a period long enough to afford fair tests of its merits."—Governor Sanders, of Louisiana.

PROHIBITION MAP OF LOUISIANA



THE GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA

"State of Florida, Executive Department,
"Tallahassee, May 11, 1907.

"Mr. W. D. Turnley, Dale City, Fla.

"Dear Sir: In acknowledging receipt of your esteemed favor of May 7, enclosing a clipping from a newspaper containing an article on the swamp lands of the nation, and suggesting that I exert my influence for the passage of a joint resolution to be submitted to the people, making Florida a prohibition state, will say that when my opinion is asked on the subject by any member of the legislature, I do not hesitate to say that I believe in prohibition, and if the resolution were passed and before the people, I should favor its adoption and speak in its favor, if desired; but I do not know to what extent the resolution will be urged in the

legislature. I understand that it has not been urged in the senate by the introducer. Whether I am correctly informed or not I do not know.

"I would suggest that the ministry of the state urge each member of the senate and house to vote for the measure, and in that way the woods, so to speak, may be fired to that extent that whatever the motive may have been that prompted the introduction, the resolution will be forced to a successful conclusion.

"With kind regards,

"Yours very truly,

"N. B. Broward, Governor."

THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

"Personally, I have seen so much of the evils of the traffic in the last four years, so much of its economic waste, so much of its physical ruin, so much of its mental blight, so much of its tears and heartache, that I have come to regard the business as one that must be held and controlled by strong and effective laws. I bear no malice toward those engaged in the business, but I hate the traffic. I hate its every phase. I hate it for its intolerance. I hate it for its arrogance. I hate it for its hypocrisy. I hate it for its cant and craft and false pretenses. I hate it for its commercialism. I hate it for its avarice. I hate it for its sordid love of gain at any price. I hate it for its domination in politics. I hate it for its corrupting influence in civic affairs. I hate it for its incessant effort to debauch the suffrage of the country; for the cowards it makes of public men. I hate it for its utter disregard of law. I hate it for its ruthless trampling of the solemn compact of state constitutions. I hate it for the load it straps to labor's back; for the palsied hand it gives to toil; for its wounds to genius; for the tragedies of its might-have-beens. I hate it for the human wrecks it has caused. I hate it for the alms-houses it peoples; for the prisons it fills; for the insanity it begets; for its countless graves in potters' fields. I hate it for the mental ruin it imposes upon its victims; for its spiritual blight; for its moral degradation. I hate it for the crimes it has committed. I hate it for the homes it has destroyed. I hate it for the hearts it has broken. I hate it for the malice it has planted in the hearts of men; for its poison, for its bitterness, for the dead sea fruit with which it starves their souls.

"I hate it for the grief it causes womanhood—the scalding tears, the hopes deferred, the strangled aspirations, its burdens of want and care.

"I hate it for its heartless cruelty to the aged, the infirm and the helpless; for the shadow it throws upon the lives of children; for its monstrous injustice to blameless little ones.

"I hate it as virtue hates vice, as truth hates error, as righteousness hates sin, as justice hates wrong, as liberty hates tyranny, as freedom hates oppression.

"I hate it as Abraham Lincoln hated slavery. And as he sometimes saw in prophetic vision the end of slavery and the coming of the time when the sun should shine and the rain should fall upon no slave in the republic, so I sometimes seem to see the end of this unholy traffic; the coming of the time when, if it does not wholly cease to be, it shall find no safe habitation anywhere beneath Old Glory's stainless stars."—From Governor Hanly's speech at the recent Republican state convention in Indiana.

A THREE YEARS' SHOWING IN INDIANA



This map shows by white and black the dry and wet territory of the State by townships, May 1, 1905, when the Moore law went into effect.



This map shows by white and black the dry and wet territory of the State by townships, March 1, 1908.

THE GOVERNOR OF KANSAS

"Prohibition, in my judgment, is the only logical attitude of the government toward the liquor traffic. This traffic is either right or wrong, good or bad. If it is right and good, it should be as free as the grocery business. If it is wrong and bad, it should not be countenanced by law. That it is wrong and bad needs no argument. Every license restriction put upon it is an admission that it is a bad business.

"Prohibition was incorporated into the organic law of Kansas a quarter of a century ago. It has had no really fair test. Every state surrounding Kansas has the license policy in operation. The farmer who undertakes to keep his farm free from cockleburrs and other troublesome weeds finds the job exceedingly difficult when all his surrounding neighbors permit the weeds to grow freely on their farms. Prohibition has had to contend with this same sort of condition in Kansas. Every obstacle in the way of its success has been placed there by its enemies and every phase of it bitterly contested in the courts, but in spite of all these things it has, I think, been a great relative success. In a great majority of the counties of the state the law is as well enforced as the other laws. The state is wonderfully prosperous, has \$129,000,000 in its banks, \$83 per capita, and I do not believe that there are 1,600,000 people anywhere on earth freer from pauperism, where wealth is more equally distributed, where the comforts and luxuries of life are more generally enjoyed, and where intelligence and sobriety and good order more universally prevail.

"Hon. J. E. Hurley, general manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, recently gave to the public a letter in which he said that prohibition had been of immense benefit to the railroad companies and to their employees.

"It is not an entire success, but nothing is in this world. Education has not entirely banished illiteracy and ignorance. Religion has not entirely reformed the world, nor has prohibition done away with all the evils of intemperance, but relatively all these things are a success, in my judgment."—Governor E. W. Hoch, of Kansas.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR CARMACK

"I believe that we may have come to the parting of the ways with the whiskey power of Tennessee and that the time for half-

way measures has passed. The saloon has sinned away its day of grace and must be dealt with henceforth as an incorrigible offender against society. Whenever it has been demonstrated that any business is essentially injurious to the public morals, the public peace, the public health or in any way to the public welfare, such business should come under the condemnation of the law. There are, of course, honorable exceptions, but the rule is that the saloon is a habitual law-breaker, disregarding repeated and significant warnings, it continues to be a center of political corruption and to display a pernicious activity in putting or keeping in office men who will protect it in its unlawful practices. There must be something insuperably vicious in a calling which, even to save its own life, cannot separate itself from criminal associations.

"The absurd contention is often made that the abolition of the saloon would injuriously affect the prosperity of a community. There are some arguments so repugnant to reason that they do not need the refutation of experience. Wealth is produced by the hand and brain of man, and whatever impairs the effectiveness of both mind and body is a destroyer of wealth. The tattered vagabonds wallowing in the gutter add nothing to the prosperity of the community and neither does the man who puts them there." —Senator E. W. Carmack, of Tennessee.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE MAP OF TENNESSEE.

1902



1908



Part IV. THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

THE PRESENT SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Chief Justice—Melville W. Fuller, Illinois.

Associate Justices—John M. Harlan, Kentucky; David J. Brewer, Kansas; Edward D. White, Louisiana; Rufus W. Peckham, New York; Joseph McKenna, California; Oliver W. Holmes Massachusetts; William R. Day, Ohio, and William H. Moody Massachusetts.

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

The following are direct quotations from the various decisions which have been handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States:

WHAT CANNOT BE DONE

"No legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants."—Stone vs. Mississippi, 101 U. S., 816.

ALL RIGHTS SUBJECT TO POLICE POWER

"If the public safety or the public morals require the discontinuance of any manufacture or traffic, the hand of the legislature cannot be stayed from providing for its discontinuance by any incidental inconvenience which individuals or corporations may suffer. All rights are held subject to the police power of the state."—Beer Co. vs. Mass., 97 U. S., 33.

THE GENERAL WELFARE PARAMOUNT

"And so, if in the judgment of the legislature, the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for the maker's own use as a beverage, would tend to cripple, if it did not defeat, the efforts to guard the community against the evils attending the excessive use of such liquors, it is not for the courts, upon their views as to what is best and safest for the community, to disregard the legislative determination of that question. So far from such a regulation having no relation to the general end sought to be accomplished, the entire scheme of prohibition, as embodied in the constitution

and laws of Kansas, might fail, if the right of each citizen to manufacture intoxicating liquors for his own use as a beverage were recognized. Such a right does not inhere in citizenship. Nor can it be said that government interferes with or impairs any one's constitutional rights of liberty or of property, when it determines that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, for general or individual use, as a beverage, are, or may become, hurtful to society, and constitute, therefore, a business in which no one may lawfully engage. Those rights are best secured, in our government, by the observance, upon the part of all, of such regulations as are established by competent authority to promote the common good. No one may rightfully do that which the law-making power, upon reasonable grounds, declares to be prejudicial to the general welfare."—*Mugler vs. Kansas*, 124 U. S., 625; 6 Sup. Ct. Rep., 273.

NO INHERENT RIGHT TO SELL LIQUOR

"It is undoubtedly true that it is the right of every citizen of the United States to pursue any lawful trade or business, under such restrictions as are imposed upon all persons of the same age, sex and condition. The possession and enjoyment of all rights are subject to such reasonable conditions as may be deemed by the governing authority of the country essential to the safety, health, peace, good order and morals of the community. Even liberty itself, the greatest of all rights, is not unrestricted license to act according to one's own will. It is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is, then, liberty regulated by law. The right to acquire, enjoy and dispose of property is declared in the constitutions of several states to be one of the inalienable rights of man; but this declaration is not held to preclude the legislature of any state from passing laws respecting the acquisition, enjoyment and disposition of property. What contracts respecting its acquisition and disposition shall be valid, and what void and voidable, when they shall be in writing, and when they may be made orally, and by what instruments it may be conveyed or mortgaged, are subjects of constant legislation. And, as to the enjoyment of property, the rule is general that it must be accompanied with such limitations as will not impair the equal enjoyment of others of their property. *Sic utere tuo ut*

alienum non laedas is a maxim of universal application. For the pursuit of any lawful trade or business the law imposes similar conditions. Regulations respecting them are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business. Some occupations by the noise made in their pursuit; some by the odors they engender, and some by the dangers accompanying them, require regulations as to the locality in which they shall be conducted. Some by the dangerous character of the articles used, manufactured or sold, require also special qualifications in the parties permitted to use, manufacture or sell them. All this is but common knowledge, and would hardly be mentioned were it not for the position often taken, and vehemently pressed, that there is something wrong in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail, in small quantities, spirituous and intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as the liquors are used as a beverage, and the injury following them if taken in excess, is voluntarily inflicted and is confined to the party offending, their sale should be without restrictions, the contention being that what a man shall drink, equally with what he shall eat, is not properly matter for legislation. There is in this position an assumption of a fact which does not exist—that, when the liquors are taken in excess, the injuries are confined to the party offending. The injury, it is true, first falls upon him in his health, which the habit undermines; in his morals, which it weakens, and in the self-abasement which it creates. But, as it leads to neglect of business and waste of property and general demoralization, it affects those who are immediately connected with and dependent upon him. By the general concurrence of opinion of every civilized and Christian community there are few sources of crime and misery to society equal to the dram shop, where intoxicating liquors, in small quantities, to be drunk at the time, are sold indiscriminately to all parties applying. The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source. The sale of such liquors in this way has therefore been, at all times, by the courts of every state, considered as the proper subject of legislative regulation. Not only may a license be exacted from the keeper of the saloon before a glass of his liquor can be thus disposed of, but restric-

tions may be imposed as to the class of persons to whom they may be sold, and the hours of the day, and the days of the week on which the saloons may be opened. Their sale in that form may be absolutely prohibited. It is a question of public expediency and public morality, and not of federal law. The police power of the state is fully competent to regulate the business, to mitigate its evils, or to suppress it entirely. There is no inherent right in a citizen to sell intoxicating liquors by retail. It is not a privilege of a citizen of the state or of a citizen of the United States. As it is a business attended with danger to the community, it may, as already said, be entirely prohibited, or be permitted under such conditions as will limit to the utmost its evils. The manner and extent of regulation rest in the discretion of the governing authority. That authority may vest in such officers as it may deem proper, the power of passing upon applications for permission to carry it on, and to issue license for that purpose. It is a matter of legislative will only. As in many other cases, the officers may not always exercise the power conferred upon them with wisdom or justice to the parties affected. But that is a matter which does not affect the authority of the state or one which can be brought under the cognizance of the courts of the United States."—Justice Field, U. S. Supreme Court, *Crowley vs. Christensen*, 137 U. S., 86; 11 Sup. Ct., 13.

"The weight of authority is overwhelming that no such immunity has heretofore existed as would prevent state legislatures from regulating and even prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating drinks, with a solitary exception. The exception is the case of a law operating so rigidly on property in existence at the time of its passage, absolutely prohibiting its sale, as to amount to depriving the owner of his property. * * * But no case has held that such a law was void as violating the privileges or immunities of citizens of the state or of the United States. If, however, such a proposition is seriously urged, we think that the right to sell intoxicating liquors, so far as such a right exists, is not one of the rights growing out of citizenship of the United States."—Justice Miller, U. S. Supreme Court, *Bartemeyer vs. Iowa*, 18 Wallace, 129.

NO LIMIT TO STATE'S POWER TO PROHIBIT

"Although a state is bound to receive and to permit the sale by the importer of any article of merchandise which congress

authorizes to be imported, it is not bound to furnish a market for it, nor to abstain from the passage of any law which it may deem necessary or advisable to guard the health or morals of its citizens, although such law may discourage importation, or diminish the profits of the importer, or lessen the revenue of the general government. And if any state deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice, or debauchery, I see nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper.”—Chief Justice Taney, in License Cases, 5 Howard, 504.

LICENSE NOT A MATTER OF RIGHT

“In the first place, no system of licenses to retail spirits has authorized the grant, except upon certain conditions. No one, it is presumed, can claim a license to retail spirits as a matter of right. Under the law of the state a discretion is to be exercised, not only as regards the individuals who apply, but also as to the number that shall be licensed in each town. And, if it shall be determined that a certain town is not entitled to a license, it is not perceived how such a decision can be so controlled.”—Justice McLean, U. S. Supreme Court, License Cases, 5 Howard, 504.

STATE'S RIGHT TO REGULATE INTERNAL COMMERCE

“From the first settlement of this country, and in most other nations, ancient or modern, civilized or savage, it has been found useful to discountenance excesses in the use of intoxicating liquor. And without entering here into the question whether legislation may not, on this as on other matters, become at times intemperate, and react injuriously to the salutary objects sought to be promoted, it is enough to say, under the general aspect of it, that the legislation here is neither novel nor extraordinary, nor apparently designed to promote other objects than physical, social and moral improvement. On the contrary, its tendency clearly is to reduce family expenditures, secure health, lessen pauperism and crime, and co-operate with, rather than counteract, the apparent policy of the general government itself in respect to the disuse of ardent spirits.

“They aim, then, at the right object. They are calculated to promote it. They are adapted to no other. And no other, or

sinister or improper view can, therefore, either with delicacy or truth, be imputed to them.

"It is conceded that the states may exclude pestilence, either to the body or mind, shut out the plague or cholera, and, no less, obscene paintings, lottery tickets and convicts. (Holmes vs. Jennison et al., 14 Peters, 568; 9 Wheat., 203; 11 Peters, 133.) How can they be sovereign within their respective spheres, without power to regulate all their internal commerce, as well as police, and direct how, when and where it shall be conducted in articles intimately connected either with public morals or public safety, or the public prosperity."—Justice Woodbury, U. S. Supreme Court, License Cases, 5 Howard, 504.

THE ARTMAN DECISION

The famous Artman decision, which has caused so much interest among temperance people throughout the United States, was handed down in a case inaugurated and conducted under the leadership of a committee of nineteen prominent citizens of Indianapolis, Indiana. This committee has published a history of the case, from which we quote the following:

"On November 23, 1906, an organization was formed and the matter of preparing for such a suit was undertaken by a committee consisting of the following well-known business and professional men:

"W. D. Allison, Republican, president W. D. Allison Physicians' Office Furniture Company.

"A. K. Hollowell, Republican, president Harris Air Pump Co.

"David M. Parry, Republican, president Parry Manufacturing Co.

"A. N. Hadley, Republican, patentee of Hadley Corn and Cane Cutter.

"John H. Talge, Democrat, president Talge Mahogany Veneer Co.

"Honorable Zac. T. Sweeney, Republican, game and fish commissioner of Indiana.

"Rev. Joshua Stansfield, Prohibitionist, pastor Meridian Street M. E. Church.

"Herbert L. Whitehead, Republican, real estate and loans.

"Thomas R. Lewis, Prohibitionist, president Burnett-Lewis Lumber Co.

"H. C. Atkins, Republican, president E. C. Atkins Co., manufacturers of saws.

"Rev. Morton C. Pearson, Prohibitionist, pastor First Friends' Church.

"J. H. Furnas, Republican, president Furnas Furniture Co.

"Rev. F. O. Ballard, Republican, pastor Memorial Presbyterian Church.

"D. W. Edwards, Republican, general agent Provident Life and Trust Insurance Co.

"John H. Holliday, Republican, president Union Trust Co.

"Thomas H. Spann, Republican, president John S. Spann & Co., real estate.

"W. S. Doan, Prohibitionist, attorney.

"Chas. J. Orbison, Democrat, attorney.

"C. E. Newlin, Prohibitionist, special agent life, fire and accident insurance.

"It was determined to enter suit against some applicant for license at the January term of the Commissioners' Court. It was necessary to select an application where there was no danger of a remonstrance by the Anti-Saloon League, or for any other reason the license might not be granted, as it was desirable that the license be granted so that an appeal could be taken to the Circuit Court. It was thought best not to take into confidence either the Anti-Saloon League or the officials of the Prohibition party, but to keep the entire matter among a few trusted business men."

Thus it will be seen that this movement was not under the official management of any organization, party or society, but was undertaken by this committee of citizens for the good of the cause in general. Twelve of the committee were Republicans, five were Prohibitionists and two were Democrats. Four of the number were members of the headquarters committee of the Indiana State Anti-Saloon League. The decision which resulted is perhaps the most terrific which has ever been rendered by any American court against the saloon.

The issue in the case which was before the court as a remonstrance case was clear-cut and involved the simple proposi-

tion as to whether or not a saloon could be legally licensed. Judge Samuel R. Artman, of the above mentioned court, handed down the decision which follows:

THE DECISION

"The question this court has to decide in the case is, can the state, under the guise of a police regulation, looking to the preservation of public morals, license the saloon business?

"It is the settled law of the land that any occupation that naturally and inherently endangers the health, peace, safety, morals and welfare of the people is unlawful and a public nuisance. A public nuisance may be abated, under the civil law, by injunction, and, if the nuisance keeper fails to obey the injunction, he must face the court for contempt. In all probability this remedy would be preferable to criminal proceedings.

"In the absence of a license, the police power of the state regards any business, the inherent character, tendency and effect of which is to destroy the public health, the public morals or the public safety, as immoral and unlawful. The legislature of Indiana has enacted its condemnation of the business by requiring that the nature of alcoholic drinks and their effect on the human system shall be included in the branches to be regularly taught in the common schools of the state. It is not making the case too strong to say that it is within the knowledge of every private citizen of average information as to current events that the business kills many, makes widows, orphans, fills almshouses, jails, penitentiaries, orphanages and insane asylums; that it frenzies the brain and directs the murderer's hand to plunge the fatal knife and discharge the deadly weapon.

"It must be held that the state cannot, under the guise of a license, delegate to the saloon business a legal existence, because to hold that it can is to hold that the state may sell and delegate the right to make widows and orphans, the right to break up homes, the right to create misery and crime, the right to make murderers, the right to fill orphanages, poorhouses, insane asylums, jails and penitentiaries and the right to furnish subjects for the hangman's gallows.

"The Supreme Court of Indiana, the Supreme Courts of many other states and the Supreme Court of the United States have

already so far passed the middle of the stream upon the question involved in this case that return would now be more difficult than to go over. 'Go over' is merely to draw the natural, logical and inevitable conclusion from the declarations and judgments of the courts. To return would mean either to abandon the adjudication that the saloon business is unlawful at common law, or to hold that a business which has been adjudged by the courts to be unlawful at common law, because it naturally and inherently endangers the health, comfort, safety, morals and welfare of the people, may be legalized for money. Some court may so hold in this case, but it will not be done by this court. If it is done by any court, it must be done by the court that has already held the business to be unlawful, because of its inherently destructive effects upon society.

"With due appreciation of the responsibilities of the occasion, conscious of my obligations, under oath to Almighty God and to my fellow man, I cannot, by a judgment of this court, authorize the granting of a saloon license, and the demurrer to the amended remonstrance is, therefore, overruled, the amended remonstrance is sustained and the application is dismissed at the costs of the applicant."

THE STAINLESS FLAG MOVEMENT

About two years ago, Rev. Ervin S. Chapman, D. D., L.L. D., superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of California, delivered an address before the ministers of Southern California on "A Stainless Flag." In this address, Dr. Chapman endeavored to show by decisions which had been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, in regard to the liquor traffic, and by declarations of the most prominent legal authorities, that the saloon as an institution, is unconstitutional, and that because of the menacing influence of the saloon upon the public health, the public morals and the public peace, the United States Supreme Court would eventually render a decision, making it unlawful for the government to grant licenses to sell intoxicating liquors by retail.

This address so impressed the ministers of California, that they requested Dr. Chapman to give the address in other parts of the nation, and the Anti-Saloon League of California granted him a three months' leave of absence, in order that this address might

be delivered under the auspices of the American Anti-Saloon League in all of the states.

At the National Convention, held in the city of St. Louis in 1906, the Anti-Saloon League of America heartily endorsed this Stainless Flag movement which was instituted by Dr. Chapman, and called upon the churches of all denominations throughout the country to observe the last Sunday in June, 1907, as Stainless Flag Sunday. This was accordingly done, and most of the ministers of all denominations joined in the celebration, and devoted the services of that Sunday to the Stainless Flag movement.

The American Anti-Saloon League Convention, held in Norfolk in 1907, adopted the following resolution:

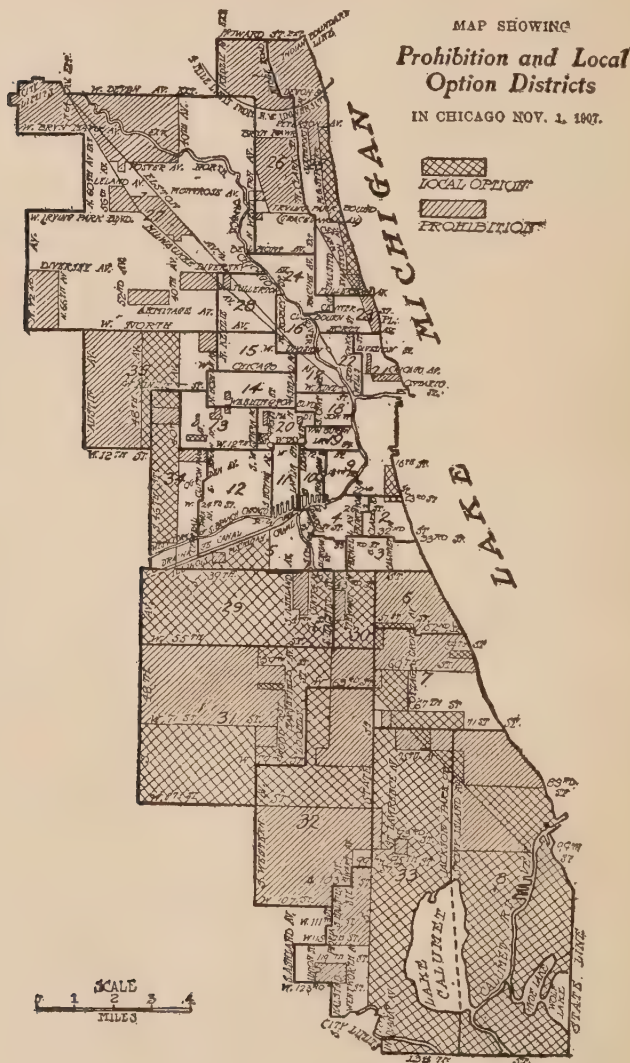
"Resolved, That as a means of promoting the Stainless Flag movement, to which we re-affirm our enthusiastic allegiance, we hereby request all who sympathize with that movement, to observe the Sunday upon or preceding the 4th of July, each year as Stainless Flag Sunday, throughout the nation, and we respectfully but very earnestly request all pastors in the United States to so conduct their church services on that day, as to promote that movement.

To aid them in so doing, we will endeavor, as far as possible, to supply each pastor, for gratuitous distribution, as large a quantity of Stainless Flag literature, as he will engage to distribute to his people and through them to our great non-church going citizens. To accomplish this, we will begin at once and prosecute diligently the work of securing necessary funds, and will carry out to greatest possible success, the plans adopted from time to time, by our national headquarters committee."

Already between 400,000 and 500,000 copies of Dr. Chapman's address have been distributed throughout the United States.

RESULTS OF SUNDAY CLOSING

"Statistics carefully gathered in the large cities of the state clearly show that crime has been greatly reduced since the Sunday closing law has been strictly enforced. I have many encouraging letters from mothers and wives throughout the state telling me of the great change that has come since the enforcement of the Sunday closing law. Men who formerly spent the greater portion of the day in the corner saloon, now put in the time at home."—Governor J. W. Folk, of Missouri.



—From the Chicago Daily News Year Book.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS

Part I. PRESENT CONDITIONS IN THE STATES

ALABAMA



REV. BROOKS LAWRENCE
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

The legislature of Alabama recently passed a state prohibitory law, to take effect January 1, 1909. Local option had previously driven the saloons out of fifty counties in the state. At the last session of the legislature laws were enacted giving county local option, and preventing shipment of liquor from wet to dry territory. The house bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor as a beverage was passed by the senate by a vote of 32 to 2.

There are now only four counties in the state where saloons are located, one with barrooms and dispensary-saloon and twelve with dispensary-saloons.

ARKANSAS

There are 75 counties in Arkansas, and of these 58 are dry, 80 per cent of the population of the state is in dry territory, and 68 per cent of the population has been in dry territory for ten years. The license majority in 1894 was 52,358, in 1906 the no-license majority was 15,618. The people voted by wards, townships and counties on the question of selling liquor. All applicants for license must pay \$400 county tax, \$300 state tax, and from \$50 to \$200 further to the county. Saloons can be prevented within three miles of a church or school by petition.

The anti-saloon forces are now in the heat of a campaign for state prohibition.



REV. E. A. TABOR
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

CALIFORNIA



E. S. CHAPMAN, D. D., LL. D.
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

In 1898, Sutter County, in northern California, and ten small places were under prohibition. Outside of this limited area practically every square foot in the state was under the domination of the liquor traffic. There was then no legislative provision for the banishment of existing saloons, no public official seeking to obtain such legislation, and apparently no one else who had any hope of seeing the liquor traffic dethroned. But with the organizing of an Anti-Saloon League under the leadership of Dr. Chapman, the tide soon turned. With him in command the retreating army quickly rallied, and what looked like defeat was turned to victory. Today there are over fifty incorporated cities and many scores of towns and villages which have driven out the saloon. Five counties have prohibitory ordinances, and several others would have if the will of the people were law. At least five counties have precinct option ordinances, under which there are more than 150 "dry" precincts and less than 60 "wet" ones.

On Stainless Flag Day last year, out of 1,100 pastors written to in that state, 1,000 observed the day, and scattered 135,000 copies of the Stainless Flag Address among their people.

COLORADO

Until 1907, there was no general law in the state, restrictive of the saloons. As a consequence, the saloon interests held full sway over the state, with the exception of 58 municipalities. But the passage of the local option law in 1907 gave each municipality, or ward, or voting precinct the right to settle the saloon question by majority vote. Under the elections which have already been held under this new law, its value has been thoroughly demonstrated. During the year 1908, in the April



REV. E. E. M'LAUGHLIN,
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

election, twenty more towns went dry, and over half the residential portion of Denver. Several counties are dry and the fight for county local option has begun.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In the District of Columbia the Anti-Saloon League has decreased saloon licenses over 53 per cent in eleven years. At the time the League was organized, the number of licenses had been increasing with every year, and, had the rate of increase continued, there would now be 1,400 saloons in the District. There were 1,100 when the League was organized, and there are now 662.

The present efforts on the part of the anti-saloon forces of the District are largely devoted to the securing of prohibition legislation.

The bill recommended for passage by the commissioners of the District of Columbia at the recent session of Congress, while not as far reaching as the League desired, yet if passed, will greatly lessen the evils of the traffic in the national capital.



REV. T. M. HARE
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

CONNECTICUT



MR. H. H. SPOONER
Secretary
State Temperance Union. 3,000, and \$250 in all other places. In small towns a license may be issued to a "well-regulated hotel" at "not less than \$150."

Prohibition was enacted in 1854, but repealed in 1872. The state is now local option, licenses are granted by the county commissioners who are themselves elected by the legislature. The local option law provides for vote on the question each year, upon petition of twenty-five voters. Of the 168 municipalities, 96 are dry and 72 are wet. The tax levied on the liquor traffic by the state is \$450 in towns of over

The total proceeds of licenses in Connecticut is, approximately, \$924,000, or an average of \$924 for each 1,000 of the population.

FLORIDA

The local option law of Florida was incorporated in the constitution of the state in 1887. Of the 46 counties in the state, 36 are dry. Only 22 incorporated towns have saloons. About three-quarters of the people live under prohibitory law. The laws against the sale of liquor in prohibited territory are very stringent. Seventy-five per cent of the territory in the state is dry.

The state license on saloons is \$500, but counties, towns and cities may impose an additional license not to exceed \$250.

There are only about 240 saloons left in the state.

There is a law forbidding saloons within four miles of a church or school building, except in incorporated towns.



REV. C. S. COLLINS
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

GEORGIA

Georgia was the first of the Southern States to adopt prohibition. The bill was passed in the senate by a vote of 34 to 7, and in the House by a vote of 139 to 39, in July, 1907, and went into effect January 1, 1908. County local option had driven the saloon from 125 of the 146 counties of the state, previous to the passage of this law.

The state tax on saloons was \$200 but could be increased by local authorities.

Before the prohibition law was passed, the majority of the adult inhabitants were sufficient, upon petition, to banish saloons from the territory within three miles of a schoolhouse or a church.



REV. J. C. SOLOMON
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

IDAHO

Idaho is a license state, there being no form of local veto on the liquor question, except by council option, which places the matter entirely in the hands of the city and town councils, regardless of the will of the majority of the people.

The moral forces succeeded in securing a Sunday closing law

at the last session of the legislature. The efforts of the Anti-Saloon League are, at present, devoted to the securing of a local option law.

ILLINOIS

In Illinois the minimum license is \$500, but there is no limit placed on the maximum license which any city may assess, and in a large number of the municipalities the amount is placed at \$1,000.

The law passed in 1907 provides for local option by townships and municipalities, and for precincts in counties not under township organization. In the spring election of 1908, out of 1,250 townships voting, 900 abolished the saloon; of the 1,400 townships in the state 1,053 are now dry. Twenty-five entire counties were voted dry, making a total of 36 dry counties in the state. Of the 40 larger cities voting upon the question, 22 were carried by the anti-saloon forces.

The largest city which voted dry at the recent election was Rockford, with a population of between 40,000 and 50,000 where fifty-three saloons were compelled to close their doors.

INDIANA

The Moore remonstrance law, passed three years ago, is in effect local option by majority petition of voters in townships and city wards, the township including all incorporated towns, but not cities. There are now in this state 43 county seat towns, 20 cities, 250 incorporated towns and 23 counties which are dry; 819 of the 1,016 townships of the state are dry, and, in addition, in the wet cities are 53 wards and 37 residence districts dry, thus making a net population of 230,000 living in dry territory in cities which are partly wet. There are 1,579,775 people of the state living in dry territory. Six hundred saloons have been closed since the



REV. JAMES K. SHIELDS
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.



REV. E. S. SHUMAKER
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

beginning of the year. Eighty per cent of the territory now grants no license.

The state license on saloons is \$100. In addition, cities can charge a maximum fee of \$250, incorporated towns \$150.

The Republican party has declared in favor of adding county local option to the present Moore law.

IOWA

In 1883 a prohibition amendment to the constitution was secured, which was afterward held void by the State Supreme Court. After the court decision, the legislature passed a prohibitory law which was afterward amended by the provisions of the Mulct law, practically nullifying the prohibition law in any community upon petition of 65 per cent of the voters. Of the 99 counties in the state, 77 are dry—of the 1,112 municipalities, 975 grant no license. The minimum tax charged under the provisions of the Mulct law is \$600.

Over 250 prosecutions have occurred in Sioux City by the League since the 1st of February, 1907. About 200 in Dubuque, 35 in Ottumwa, and some 150 other cases in smaller towns and cities of the state.



REV. W. C. BARBER
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League

KANSAS

Prohibition was incorporated into the constitution of Kansas in 1880. It has proved a benefit to the state in every way. Thirty-five counties of the state have empty jails and thirty-seven counties have no criminal cases on the docket. Forty-four counties are without a single pauper, and twenty-five counties have no poorhouses.



MR. ROBERT NORRIS
Secretary

State Temperance Union. Governor Hoch made a statement recently to the effect that the state had \$145,000,000 in its banks, or \$83 per capita, and that pauperism is practically unknown.

At the present time the law is well enforced. Leavenworth is the only city where there is an open saloon. Interstate commerce—the army and the Soldiers' Home and the fact that it is on the Missouri border is largely responsible for the condition there. An active campaign is on there by the state authorities and the saloon must soon go.

KENTUCKY

The local option law of Kentucky was enacted in 1906. In the first thirty-seven campaign elections led by the Anti-Saloon League, thirty-five went dry. Out of the 119 counties in the state, ninety-two are now entirely dry, four are entirely wet, two have three wet towns in each, seven have two wet towns each and fourteen have one wet town each. There are only fifty odd places in the state where liquor can be sold. Seventy-seven per cent of the population lives in dry districts and 98 per cent of the territory is under no-license. There is also a law in force prohibiting the wholesaling of liquor in dry territory. All cities of 3,000 or more are separate units.



REV. J. W. WEST
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

The mayor of Louisville was removed from office by the governor because he would not enforce the Sunday closing law. The legislature enacted a law which goes into effect in July, which prohibits distilleries making sales to any person or persons except those holding a license to sell liquors. This debar sales in dry territory.

LOUISIANA

Of the fifty parishes (counties) in Louisiana, thirty are dry, and in a number of others there is but one saloon to the parish. Three-fourths of the state is in dry territory, and 40 per cent of the population. The average license in New Orleans is \$250, and there are six saloons for every 1,000 of population in this city. There is an agitation on foot to raise the license to \$1,000.

Mansfield voted out the saloons in the latter days of last year (1907) by a majority of nine to one. The wet parishes are small in area for the most part, and the per cent of dry territory is large.

MAINE

The Maine prohibition law was enacted in 1851, repealed in 1856, re-enacted in 1858. In 1884 it became a part of the constitution of the state. There are more schools in proportion to population in Maine and more teachers in proportion to pupils than any other state in the Union. Prohibition is regarded by the people of the state as the cause of their thrift and progress. All the efforts for resubmission in recent years have been defeated.

According to government statistics the amount of liquor sold in fifty illegal places in Maine is not equal to the amount sold in one average saloon in a license state.



C. E. OWEN
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

MARYLAND

The state contains twenty-three counties and the City of Baltimore. Ten counties are absolutely dry, three counties have saloons in only one place each, two counties are almost dry, six have some dry territory and only two are wholly wet. Baltimore City has several "dry" residence districts.



WM. H. ANDERSON
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

The present fight in Maryland is for a uniform local option law for counties, election districts, municipalities and wards, with prospects favoring the passage of such a law by the next legislature.

DELAWARE

The state consists of three counties and the City of Wilmington. The state license is \$300 in all places of 10,000 or over, and \$200 elsewhere, with \$100 for wholesale purposes. In the City of Wilmington an extra tax of \$125 is imposed.

Under the provisions of the law passed by the legislature early in 1907, the four general subdivisions of the state voted on the liquor question on November 5, 1907, with the result that Kent and

Sussex counties voted "dry," while Newcastle County and the City of Wilmington remain "wet." Three-fourths of Delaware's area is now dry territory.

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts is a license state, with provision for municipal and city local option. The license cannot be less than \$1,000 per annum, and is determined by the local licensing board, except that the minimum fee is in all cases \$1,000. In one case the fee was made \$1,000,000 in a town which had accidentally voted "yes."

The various towns and cities are allowed to vote on the question once a year. A prohibition law was passed in this state in 1852. It was revised in 1855 and repealed in 1868 and re-enacted in 1869. In 1865 the state police force was created for the purpose of suppressing the liquor-shops, gambling-houses and houses of prostitution. In 1870 a strong effort was made against the prohibition law, which resulted in an amendment permitting anyone to manufacture and sell ale, porter and beer, but no spirits. Three years of operation under this new amendment was sufficient to disgust the people of Massachusetts with the conditions to such an extent that in 1873 the amendment was repealed.

In 1875 the prohibition and the state police law were both repealed and the straight license law enacted. The present local option law of Massachusetts was passed in 1881, the high-license feature was enacted in 1888, and many towns and cities have remained dry under this law for over twenty years. It is estimated that about 45 per cent of the entire population is now under no-license.

Among the large cities of Massachusetts which are now dry under the local option law are Worcester, with a population of 130,000; Cambridge, with a population of 100,000; Lynn, with a population of 50,000; Quincy, with a population of 30,000; Brockton, with a population of 50,000, and Haverhill, with a population of 40,000. There are 277 dry municipalities to 77 wet ones. Seventeen cities of the state are under no-license, while 16 still retain the saloon.



REV. S. H. DAVIS
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

MICHIGAN

Up until April 6, 1908, there was but one dry county in the State of Michigan, ten additional counties voting dry on that date. Today, out of the 84 counties, 11 are entirely dry, and 90 of the 412 municipalities grant no license.

Michigan has only county local option, except in an incorporated village, in which case a council may pass a prohibitive ordinance and thus prohibit saloons.

The state retailer's license in Michigan is \$500. The total receipts from liquor license in the State of Michigan last year averaged about \$1 for each person in the state.



REV. G. W. MORROW
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

MINNESOTA



REV. N. A. PALMER
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

Minnesota has a township local option law, also local option for municipalities organized under a village charter. Of the 525 municipalities there are now 160 dry; of the 1,800 townships 1,200 are without saloons, while 400 of the remaining 600 have saloons only in incorporated villages. Forty-five per cent of the population of the state, or 900,000 persons, are in dry territory, which includes the patrol limit of Minneapolis, under which saloons are limited to a small section in the business district.

There is a reasonably strict enforcement of the state law closing the saloons on Sunday and at 11 o'clock p. m. The minimum state license in cities of 10,000 or more is \$1,000; elsewhere the license fee is \$500, but any municipal or county board having authority to grant license may impose higher license fee or even refuse to grant license.

A strenuous and hopeful campaign is now on for the election of a legislature which will enact a county local option law.

MISSISSIPPI

Local option was adopted in Mississippi in 1886, and the saloon was removed from rural districts and from small towns. Out of the seventy-six counties in the state, sixty-nine are dry, which includes 90 per cent of the territory of the state. State prohibition was adopted by the legislature a short time ago, to take effect January 1, 1909. The minimum state license on saloons at present is \$900 in towns and \$1,200 in cities.

MONTANA

At the present time, the liquor traffic seems to have the upper hand in the State of Montana. A strong Anti-Saloon League has, however, been organized, which promises results in the near future. Montana has a county local option law, but, because of the size of the counties, and the sparse settlement in the rural districts, together with other peculiar conditions in the state, this law is practically ineffective.



REV. W. T. GROOM
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

The contention for Sunday and midnight closing by town ordinance has been used successfully to bring into prominence the saloon question in general. The fight is being made for a municipal local option law, which, if passed by the next legislature, will allow a goodly number of municipalities in the state to vote dry.

MISSOURI

Missouri has a local option law with a county unit, excepting cities having a population of 2,500, which vote independently. Of the 114 counties, 77 are now dry, and 10 other counties have but one saloon town each. About 700 saloons have gone out of existence in St. Louis on account of Governor Folk's strict enforcement of the Sunday closing law the last three years. The first four months of 1908, 308 saloons were closed by local option and public sentiment. The state license is \$200, and applicant for license must have a majority petition of taxpayers in the block in cities of over 2,000; and in towns or cities under 2,000 population, must give bond in the sum of \$2,000, with two sureties, and, to fulfill the law, must be of "good moral character," and pay \$600 to \$1,200 for county purpose each year, at

the discretion of the County Court, and, in addition, the town and cities may impose additional license, which varies from free to \$5,000 a year, averaging throughout the state about \$1,200 city license. The average total license in the state is about \$2,000 a year.

NEBRASKA

The Anti-Saloon League has waged an active fight in Nebraska for the last ten years. Of the ninety counties in the state, twenty-one are now entirely dry, thirteen counties have but one wet town each, four counties have two wet towns each, and thirteen counties are almost entirely wet.

There are approximately 1,000 towns in the state, but of this number, 150 are merely postoffices and stations. Of the remaining towns, 450 are without saloons. In the City of Lincoln, Neb., the saloons are not allowed to sell after seven o'clock in the evening nor before seven o'clock in the morning.

The last election on the liquor question, recently held in Lincoln, resulted in a very close vote, so close, in fact, that some of the temperance people felt sure that a fair count would have resulted in a no-license victory. About 60 per cent of the entire territory of the state is now dry.



REV. J. B. CARNS, D. D.
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

NEW HAMPSHIRE



J. H. ROBBINS, D. D.
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League

In 1903 the legislature enacted a local option license provision by which all the towns are required to vote every two years at the November elections for or against license; the cities to vote once in four years. The prohibitory law of 1855 is retained in the cities and towns which vote against license.

In 1903 and 1905 a number of amendments were added to the prohibitory law, making it much more effective.

In 1906, 5 cities and 43 towns voted for license; 6 cities and

180 towns voted against license. In the whole state 34,053 votes were cast for license, and 34,566 against license, giving a majority of 513 against license.

The temperance people are asking for the legislative repeal of the license provisions of the law that the prohibitory law may again prevail over the entire state.

Two hundred and forty thousand of the population now live in dry territory; 172,000 in wet.

The license on saloons in cities of 40,000 or over is \$1,200.

The license on saloons in cities of 18,000 to 40,000 is \$800.

The license on saloons in cities of 10,000 to 18,000 is \$600.

The license on saloons in cities of under 10,000 is \$400.

The license on saloons in towns of 2,500 is \$350.

All others, \$250.

Any city may raise license by city council vote to any sum not exceeding \$1,200, and any town may do so by popular vote. One-half of license goes to municipality and one-half to county. License may be revoked at any time by license commissioners for violation of any provision.

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey is a license state, the state law providing for a minimum tax of \$100 in townships and in places of less than 3,000 people; \$150 in townships of between 3,000 and 10,000, and \$250 in townships of over 10,000 people, but any town may impose an additional tax by means of direct local expression on the subject.

The state, as yet, has no local option law and none of the counties are dry. Ocean Grove, the great Methodist meeting resort, is dry as are also the towns of Vinland, Millville and Bridgeton, in Cumberland County. These are the only municipalities of any size that do not have saloons. The number of smaller municipalities that are dry is variously estimated at 50 to 150.

The present fight in New Jersey is for the passage of a strong local option law at the next session of the legislature. Present conditions favor success.



J. FRANK BURKE
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico is practically a license state and the statute books do not show much in the way of restrictive legislation. Practically the only notable exception is the law of the territory which forbids the issuing of licenses in any but incorporated cities and towns or in villages of less than 100 population. The license fee is from \$100 to \$400, according to the location, but the incorporated city or town may require any additional license tax which the council may see fit to impose. The license thus charged in some of the towns is as high as \$2,400.



REV. W. W. HAVENS
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

In a few cases the town councils have passed ordinances prohibiting the granting of licenses, but the great number of municipalities is saloon territory pure and simple. The present fight in New Mexico, which is being pressed by the Anti-Saloon League, is for a wholesome local option law.

ARIZONA

The state tax is \$300. Arizona has a local option law, but it requires a two-thirds majority vote to shut out the saloons. On May 2, Maricopa County, in which the capital, Phoenix, is located, voted on the question and the result was 1,683 for the saloon and 1,886 against, having a majority of 203 against the saloon, but not a two-thirds majority. The present campaign in the state is directed toward securing a change in the present law, making a majority instead of two-thirds necessary to eradicate the saloon under local option.

The Anti-Saloon Leagues of New Mexico and Arizona are both under the same management, the superintendent dividing his time between the two states.

In proportion to the population of the state, the saloons of Arizona are very numerous, there being one saloon to every 175 of the population, according to the 1900 census.

With the exception of the large majority required for voting "dry," the local option law of Arizona is a very strong measure.

NEW YORK

Under the provisions of the Raines law, adopted in 1896, an excise commissioner appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, has control of the liquor trade. The term of the commissioner under this law is five years and he appoints his own administration staff. Under the provisions of the law, townships only are given the right of local option.

About 315 townships, with an aggregate population approximating 600,000 persons, are dry, and 296 others, with a population of 500,000, are under partial license. The remaining townships of the state—322—comprising a population of about 1,250,000, together with all the cities are wet.

The license fee in any city with a population of 1,500,000 or more is \$1,200.

In any city with a population of 500,000 to 1,500,000, \$975.

In cities and towns of from 50,000 to 500,000, \$750.

In cities and towns of from 10,000 to 50,000, \$525.

In cities and towns of from 5,000 to 10,000, \$450.

In cities, towns and villages of from 1,200 to 5,000, \$300.

In all places with a population of less than 1,200, \$150.

The form of local option under the Raines law provides for the submission of four questions:

1. Whether the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises should be permitted.
2. Whether the sale of liquor not to be drunk on the premises should be permitted.
3. Whether the sale of liquor in a drug store, under a prescription from a physician should be permitted.
4. Whether the sale of liquor in connection with a hotel should be permitted.

There are in New York State at this time, 243 breweries, 35 distilleries and about 30,000 holders of liquor tax certificates or, upon the average, one to every 300 people, and one to every sixty voters in the state.



REV. H. H. RUSSELL, D. D.
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.



REV. R. L. DAVIS
State Organizer
Anti-Saloon League.

NORTH CAROLINA

The Anti-Saloon League was organized in North Carolina in 1902. In 1903 the Watts bill was passed, by which prohibition was given to the rural districts and local option to municipalities by petition of one-third of the voters. There are 98 counties in the state and of these 68 are under no-license and 30 grant license. Of the latter, 31 cities and towns operate the dispensary, and 49 license the saloon. Nine-tenths of the state is under prohibition. No saloon can exist outside of an incorporated town. The vote on statutory prohibition, prohibiting the sale of liquor in the state, will be taken on May 26. Governor Glenn is leading in the fight for a dry state. Mr. John A. Oates, Fayetteville, N. C., is chairman of the executive committee.

Later—As we go to press, word comes that North Carolina has voted state-wide prohibition by a majority of 44,000.

OHIO

The Anti-Saloon League was organized in 1893. In 1888 the Beatty township local option law was passed; in 1902, the Beal law, giving local option to cities and villages as a whole, was passed, and in 1906 another local option law for residential districts in cities, and in 1908 a new residence district local option law by petition instead of election.

Under these laws 500 villages and cities grant no license, while 1,155 out of 1,371 townships are "dry." About 68 per cent of the territory in the state is without a saloon. City residence districts, with an aggregate population of 425,000, are free from the saloon under the Jones law. The Rose bill was passed recently, which gives local option to the county as a unit and under this law, it is believed, that seventy out of the eighty-eight counties will abolish the saloon.

The tax levied by the state on each saloon is \$1,000.



W. B. WHEELER
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

OKLAHOMA

In the constitution of Oklahoma, a prohibitory provision is incorporated, which was adopted after the people had voted on it at the polls. The liquor question was the foremost one in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention.

The result of the election on the constitutional amendment on September 17, 1907, was a victory for state-wide prohibition by a majority of over 18,000 votes. When President Roosevelt signed the statehood proclamation on November 16, 1907, Oklahoma came into the Union without a single legalized saloon. The first state legislature has enacted a suitable code of enforcement laws and the constitutional provision is being well enforced in the new state.

OREGON

The State of Oregon has one of the best local option laws in the country, passed by the people under the initiative amendment to the constitution in 1904, the majority for the adoption of the law being about 1,600. In the spring of 1906 the brewers and liquor dealers of the state submitted to the people under the initiative, an amendment to this law, which, had it been adopted, would have killed the measure. After two years' experience under the old law, the people of Oregon rejected the amendment and sustained the law by an increased majority of almost 10,000. Eight entire counties of Oregon are dry. Seventy precincts in other counties are dry, and five college towns in the state, do not have a single saloon.



REV. J. R. KNODELL
Asst. Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

Later.—As we go to press, word comes from Oregon that the result of the recent local option contests in the state was a sweeping victory for the anti-saloon forces. Of the thirty-three large counties in Oregon, twenty-one have voted entirely dry, thus excluding the saloon from over two-thirds of the state's area. Reports indicate that the anti-saloon forces will now turn their efforts to a campaign for state-wide prohibition and a "Stainless Flag."

PENNSYLVANIA

HON. S. E. NICHOLSON
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

The local option law, for which the people of Pennsylvania asked, was killed in the last legislature by the whiskey people. Licenses are granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions, who can issue any number and revoke all that they wish at the end of the year. Bond of \$2,000 is required, applicant must also have signature of twelve reputable electors of ward, borough or township.

The saloon tax levied in cities of the first and second class is \$1,100.

The saloon tax levied in cities of the third class is \$550.

The saloon tax levied in cities of all other classes is \$350.

The saloon tax levied in boroughs is \$200.

The saloon tax levied in townships is \$125.

Local option is the present war-cry.

RHODE ISLAND

The local option law in Rhode Island was passed in 1889. A petition of 10 per cent of the number of votes cast for governor at the last election is required to bring on a vote in cities of 15,000 or more. Elsewhere, the petition must have 15 per cent of the number of votes cast for governor at the last election.

Under the operation of this law, 16 of the 38 cities and towns grant no license. These sixteen towns have a population of approximately 40,000, or 8 per cent of the entire population of the state.

The legislature of 1908 passed an additional law which limits the number of licenses to one for every 500 inhabitants, prohibits saloons within 200 feet of public or parochial schools and prohibits the sale of liquor to women and minors.

The license tax in places of over 15,000 inhabitants is from \$400 to \$1,000. Elsewhere it is from \$300 to \$750. The minimum wholesale liquor tax is \$700, while the maximum is \$1,500.



REV. A. B. CHRISTY
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The State of South Carolina, up until a year ago, had the dispensary system for the sale of liquor, which is a system of state control. Under the first six years of the state dispensary, there was a large increase in crimes committed, as compared with the years spent under license. Drinking increased under the dispensary system until now the liquor bill in the state is estimated at \$5,000,000 a year.

The state dispensary was killed in 1907 by the Carey-Cothran bill, which granted local option as to whether a reformed dispensary or prohibition should be permitted in the communities of the state. Of the forty-one counties, twenty-three have dispensaries and eighteen are dry. Fifty per cent of the territory is dry.

The next move is for state prohibition.



REV. JOHN L. HARLEY
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

SOUTH DAKOTA



REV. W. M. GRAFTON, PH. D.
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

The Anti-Saloon League in South Dakota was organized in 1896. The fundamental law in South Dakota is state prohibition. The state, in fact, came into the Union as a prohibition state. Since that time, however, an amendment to the law has been passed, which provides for the nullification of prohibition upon a majority vote of a municipality at the annual election. In any community, this vote must be taken each year and unless the vote is taken, or, unless a majority of the voters decide otherwise when the vote is taken, the prohibition territory feature remains in effect. Of the 64 counties in the state, 13 are entirely dry, and of the 136 towns and cities, 42 are without saloons.

The license fee provided in communities where the saloons are installed by a majority vote of the citizens is \$1,000, \$400 of which goes to the county and \$600 to the municipality.

TENNESSEE

The Anti-Saloon League has been doing active work in the state since its organization in January, 1899. Of the 96 counties in the state, 92 are dry, which leaves saloons in only 4 counties and 5 places in the state, viz., Memphis, and a suburb of that city; Binghamton, in Shelby County; Nashville, Davidson County; Chattanooga, Hamilton County, and LaFollette, Campbell County, which is only a small mining town. By counties, 82.5 per cent of the population of the state is in dry territory, or, more accurately speaking, 89.4 of the population is in dry territory. With the exception of the five licensed places in the state, saloons cannot exist within four miles of an institution of learning. The fight is now on for state-wide prohibition. It is confidently predicted that when the legislature of 1909 has adjourned, every saloon, distillery and brewery will have been abolished from the "Volunteer" State.



W. R. HAMILTON
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

TEXAS

Local option sentiment is very strong in the State of Texas. Of the 243 counties 152 are entirely dry, 66 are partly dry, in a number of which there is only one saloon, and 25 permit the sale of liquor. Petitions are now in circulation, under the direction of a committee of the Democratic party, to make prohibition a party demand, which petitions are to be presented to the legislature, demanding the privilege of the people to vote on a prohibitory amendment. While this is a partisan movement, all the forces are co-operating to bring about the desired end.

The state license on saloons is \$375. On those dealing exclusively in malt liquors the amount is \$62.50. Counties may levy additional tax to the extent of one-half the state tax on liquors, and so may incorporated towns and cities, advantage of which is taken in full.



REV. B. F. RILEY, D. D.
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

In the last legislature, 1906-1907, a license of \$2,000 was imposed on "frosty joints," but the Court of Appeals declared this unconstitutional. As a matter of protection, some of the counties forbid the entrance of these joints within their limits.

VERMONT

Vermont repealed the prohibition law of 1852 in 1902 and established town local option. Of the 246 towns, 219 are dry. In March of 1908, 265,584 of the people were living under prohibition and only 77,047 under license. Total vote in the state has been as follows:



C. J. FERGUSON
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

1903.....5,222 license majority.
1904.....7,008 no-license majority.
1905.....6,813 no-license majority.
1906.....8,697 no-license majority.
1907.....8,989 no-license majority.
1908.....9,000 (plus) no-license majority.

In the first year of license in the saloon towns, drunkenness increased from 200 to 840 per cent.

The minimum license is \$500 and the maximum is \$1,200.

The temperance forces of the state are now pressing the fight for state-wide prohibition.

VIRGINIA

Of the 100 counties in the State of Virginia, 80 have no saloons, 14 of the remaining 20 counties have saloons in only one place. In 50 counties no form of license whatever is issued. The new liquor law removed all distilleries, as well as saloons, from local option territory. One thousand five hundred drinking-places have been abolished in four years' time. The spring campaign of 1908 closed up 375 saloons, distilleries and social clubs. The next step in Virginia will be for state-wide prohibition.



REV. R. H. BENNETT, D. D.
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

R. H. Bennett, Superintendent.

J. D. McAlister, Secretary.

WASHINGTON

The local option bill was defeated by a vote of 43 to 44 in Washington a year ago. Since that time, the many saloons which openly violated the Sunday closing law, have been compelled to close on Sunday. There is a limit to the local power to tax saloons. The law provides that the license may not be less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000, but with this exception places the entire authority to license, regulate or prohibit in the hands of the city or town councils for the incorporated places and in the hands of the county commissioners elsewhere. There is very little dry territory.



REV. R. W. RAYMOND
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

The saloons in the largest cities of the state, Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, have been compelled to obey the Sunday law. The fight is now on for a local option law.

WEST VIRGINIA



THEODORE ALVORD
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

The constitution of West Virginia empowers the county commissioners to grant or refuse liquor licenses. The legislature grants to the councils of certain towns and cities the right to grant licenses. Out of the entire population of 1,200,000, 700,000 of the people of West Virginia are under prohibition. Of the 55 counties 33 are entirely dry, 11 grant licenses at only one place in the county, 5 at only 2 places in the county, and 2 at only 3 places. Ten no-license counties have not a single person in the penitentiary. The City of Wheeling imposes a tax of \$300, and Bluefield \$2,000, in addition to all other taxes levied against the saloon.

State prohibition was defeated at the last session of the legislature by a narrow margin, but the campaign is on anew and the evidences point to the passage of a bill by the next legislature submitting a constitutional amendment to the people.

WISCONSIN

REV. U. G. HUMPHREY
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

Wisconsin has town (township), village and city option laws. The last legislature passed a residence district option law, which goes into effect July 1, 1908. There is not a county in the state entirely dry, but of the 1,454 towns, villages and cities in the state, about 800 are dry under local option. The minimum state tax is \$100 in rural districts and \$200 elsewhere. The former may be increased by popular vote at a special election to \$350 or \$500, and the latter to \$500 or \$800. But elections for that purpose cannot be held oftener than every three years.

County local option is the next step in the way of advanced temperance legislation.

UTAH, WYOMING and NEVADA

The Anti-Saloon League has only recently been installed in these three states. The three states are under the supervision of one superintendent, with headquarters at Salt Lake City. All three states are license territory with no form of direct local option. A strong campaign for county local option has been inaugurated in Wyoming and Utah, where all the church organizations, including the Mormon Church, are giving the League strong encouragement and support. Nevada has the distinction of having a larger number of liquor dealers in proportion to the population than any other state or territory in the United States. Many mining camps have more saloons than all other places of business combined.



REV. L. S. FULLER.
Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League.

NORTH DAKOTA

The State of North Dakota has retained its constitutional prohibitory provision, which has been in force since its entrance into the Union.

Judge Charles A. Pollock, the pioneer Anti-Saloon League man

in the state, gives as his estimate of the value of prohibition, the fact that the United States census reports show North Dakota as having the greatest wealth per capita in the Union, that the farm earnings are the greatest per capita in the nation, that there are \$100 per capita in the savings banks, that the population of North Dakota has increased 70 per cent in the last ten years, and that the prohibitory liquor law was never more popular among the people than now.

Part II. PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS

BAR FIXTURES BY THE CARLOADS

Effingham, Ill., February 27, 1908.

Anti-Saloon League, Chicago.

Gentlemen: Mr. E. F. Sauer, a friend of mine, head of the claim department of the Pennsylvania R. R. system, had a claim to adjust at the Anheuser-Busch breweries in St. Louis, this week, and in conversation with one of the officers of the company, he took him over and showed him seventy-five carloads of saloon fixtures that had been returned from towns that had gone dry, and stated that they were coming in at the rate of a carload a day.

Mr. Sauer was at one time the local agent for the Pennsylvania here in our city. Thought it was such a good item that you should know of it.

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) L. H. Bissell,

Effingham County.

AN EXPOSITION WITHOUT LIQUORS

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which is to take place in Seattle, Wash., between the dates of June 1 and October 15, 1909, will be unique in that the sale of liquors will not be allowed on the grounds nor within a distance of two miles from where the Exposition is held.

One of the special liquor laws of the State of Washington prohibits the sale of liquors within two miles of the State University, and the exposition is to be held on the State University grounds.

This situation, however, is not an accident. The question came up and was agitated to a considerable extent at the time of the choosing of this location. Some of the liquor dealers and brewers made every effort to have another location chosen, but the board of managers finally decided upon the University site, and unanimously agreed that the prohibition of the sale of liquors on or near the grounds would be a splendid advertisement for the exposition.

PROGRESS IN VERMONT

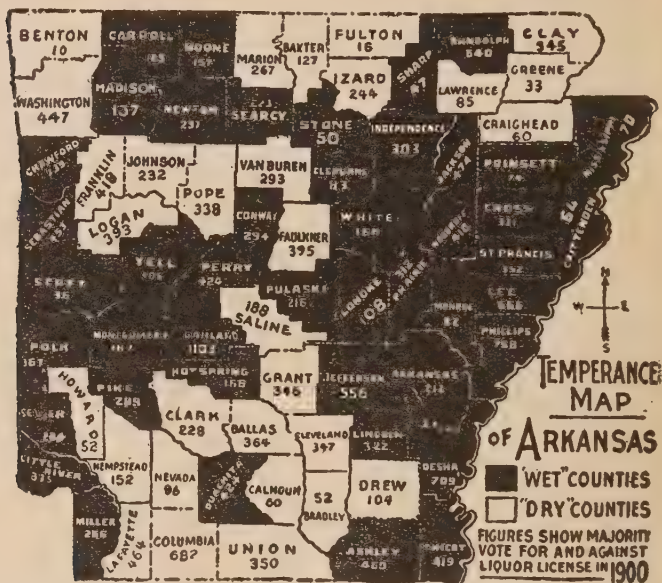


PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

Jackson, Tenn., April 29, 1908.

Dear Sir: Replying to yours of the 27th, will say: This is only the 29th day of our city's history under the no-license regime. The greatest benefit noted is the abolition—almost entirely—of drunkenness and misdemeanor. Our police court is virtually broken up for lack of business (?). A large per cent of our population is delighted with the change for better morals. Yours truly,

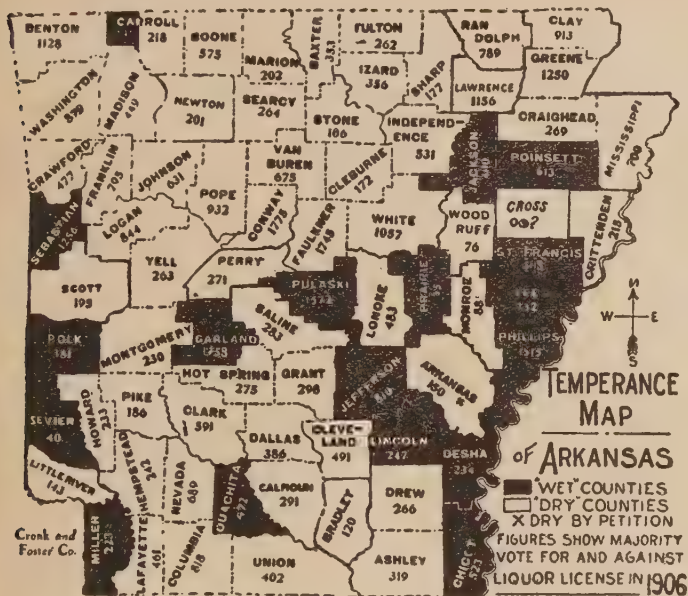
Hugh C. Anderson, Mayor.



"THE CAMERA WON'T LIE"—A LIQUOR TRICK EXPOSED

The brewers would have the country believe blocks of vacant storerooms are found in every business street in Kansas City, Kan. The fact is the demand is so great for storeroom that basements entirely below the surface of the street are being fitted up and rented. A check of the twenty-one buildings between Fourth and Seventh streets on Minnesota avenue, the three most important business blocks in the city, shows every one rented now for a legitimate business, many at increased prices. Not a storeroom in these three blocks is vacant.

A pamphlet was published, with pictures, showing there were over four hundred vacant storerooms in the city. A check showed sixty of the alleged empty buildings to be in Argentine, another city in the same county. Less than half of that list was empty. Of those given as vacant in Kansas City, Kan., proper, it was found less than half of these were vacant, and that the



camera does lie. The postmaster, who had a check of the city made, says of many of the buildings which are empty, that they are unfit for any other purpose than a "wet" business, and were built for no other purpose.

The prosperity of a community is shown somewhat by the number of foreclosure suits filed. In Wyandotte County, with a population of 133,481, in which Kansas City, Kan., is situated, only thirty-five foreclosure suits are now pending. Of 104 deeds filed in a week, only two were subject to mortgage. In two weeks, 117 mortgages were released.

In 1907, Kansas City, Kan., expended \$178,000 in city improvements. Of this \$70,000 went for one and a half miles of sewers, \$37,000 for seven miles of sub-sewers, and \$22,000 for eight miles of sidewalks. The city has now seventy miles of paved streets and sixty-one miles of sewers. Paving has been retarded because of a new law passed which has not been tested.

The increase in the receipts at the postoffice has also been remarkable. For the fiscal year ending June, 1906, the receipts were \$171,674.65, and for 1907, the year subsequent to the closing, they were \$201,800.93, an increase of 18 per cent.

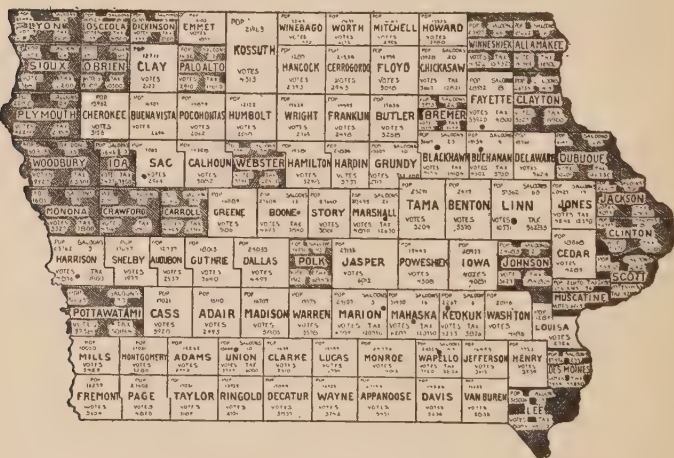
Beyond the improvements which a city is compelled to make, Kansas City, Kan., has, since the closing of the saloons, made plans to build a magnificent park and boulevard system. A park engineer has been set to work making plans for a system it will take fifteen years to complete. Plans for the first boulevard have already been made.

This array of solid facts, backed up by the sworn statements of the Republicans in the city offices and the Democrats in the county offices, does not make it appear Kansas City, Kan., is in a bankrupt condition, does it? Hundreds of business men have signed their names to letters saying business was never better. The representatives of the brewers must have dreamed hard when writing the malicious articles subsequently sent throughout the country.

Ralph E. Morrison,

A Newspaper Reporter in Kansas City, Kan.

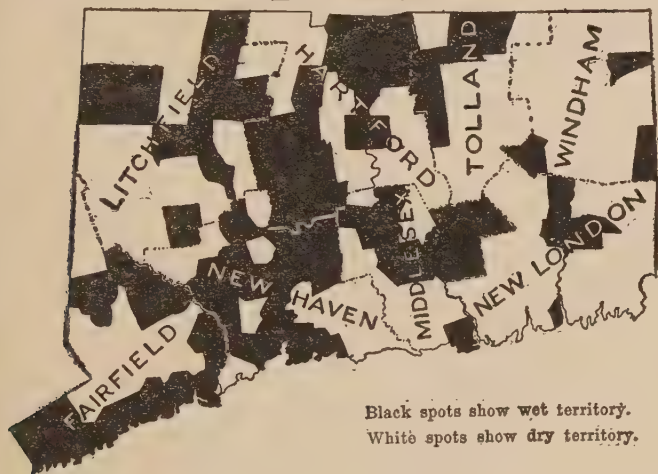
"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF IOWA



Since the above map was made, the following changes have taken place:

Lee County, Des Moines County, and Muscatine County have been whitened, while Jones County and Chickasaw County are black.

MAP OF CONNECTICUT SHOWING "WET" AND "DRY" TERRITORY



Black spots show wet territory.
White spots show dry territory.

MACON, GA.

April 29, 1908.

My Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of April 7, just received, I beg to say that the City of Macon has been under the operation of the general prohibition law of Georgia since January 1, 1908. I was elected mayor in December, 1907, and was in active control of the city's affairs when the prohibition law became effective.

It is, of course, too soon yet to express an opinion of much value as to the permanent effect of the prohibition law on this city. It will take a year or more to adjust ourselves to the economic and financial changes, but I am convinced that when that is done, the economic results will be altogether in favor of the prohibition law.

So far, the decrease of crime in the police court and the trial courts has been very marked. I am convinced, too, that

when the machinery is thoroughly organized for the prevention and punishment of all violations of the prohibition law, this decrease will be even greater.

I am convinced that the public sentiment of this community is strongly in favor of giving this law a fair and thorough trial. Many men who have heretofore been pronounced anti-prohibitionists are stanch supporters of the enforcement of the law until it has had a fair and complete trial.

I am, with regards,

Sincerely yours,

A. L. Miller, Mayor.

WICHITA, KAN.

Wichita, Kans., April 24, 1908.

My Dear Sir: Wichita, Kansas, with a population of 45,000 or 50,000, closed its saloons, gambling dens and houses of prostitution April 15, 1907.

Building permits issued from April 1, 1907, to April 1, 1908, aggregated \$1,353,671, an increase of \$698,281 over the preceding twelve months.

Public improvements undertaken during 1907 and 1908 are: Drainage and sewer systems, \$500,000; bridges, \$150,000; paving, \$200,000; fire stations, \$25,000, and a high school, \$150,000.

Our merchants are getting probably \$300,000 a year that formerly went for liquor. Many who opposed the closing are now glad that it has been accomplished. Bank deposits have increased, rents are just as high, and good store rooms are still in demand.

The loss in revenue has not been felt, and I do not think our city will ever again tolerate the open saloon.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. H. Graham, Mayor.

CITY OF PARIS

Paris, Texas, April 30, 1908.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of April 27th, beg to say, that local option has been enforced in this city continuously for about two years. We have found it to work most satisfactorily in every particular.

The law is strictly enforced, and while we have a city of from fifteen thousand to eighteen thousand inhabitants, there is

not a single dive in our vicinity. Our police force has been reduced, and the expense of the department has been very materially reduced in many respects.

The tax rate of the city has been reduced from \$1.31 to \$0.95 on the hundred dollars. This, I do not attribute wholly to local option, but the material decrease in the expense of the city on account of the operation of that law has been one of the factors of reduction.

We have done more street, sidewalk, school house, hospital and sewerage improvements in two years than has been done in any ten years of our past history, yet I would not say that this was due entirely to local option, but can say that since the local option law has gone into effect, that every department of our city has appeared to take on new life, and our people have taken kindly and earnestly to the consideration of public improvements, and we are making a degree of progress which has heretofore been totally unknown in our history.

Yours very truly,

Ed. H. McCuiston, Mayor.

ATLANTA, GA., POLICE COURT RECORD

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1907

WET

TOTAL NO ARRESTS 3074 DRUNKS 777



JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1908

DRY

TOTAL NO ARRESTS 1538 DRUNKS 196



TAUNTON, MASS.

I know that it is customary for some to attribute all the lawlessness, the drunkenness, the gambling and all the other evils that are to be found in cities to the mayor. They seem

to forget that when the city votes for license by a big majority, that the citizens have voted for all the attendant evils of the liquor traffic and for the disagreeable results that attend its sale.—John B. Tracy, Mayor.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5, 1908.

My Dear Sir: Replying to your communication of April 27th, I am glad to state that the conditions in our city since prohibition has been established (four months) have changed wonderfully for the better; drunkenness is rarely, if ever, seen upon our streets, business has improved along all lines, and I have the figures before me, showing from the records of the police courts that arrests for drunkenness and all other causes are just 50 per cent less than for a corresponding period of four months, under the sale of liquors. It is true that we have had to increase slightly our tax rate, owing to a loss of \$30,000.00 from whiskey revenue, but I believe that in a short while this will be properly adjusted, as soon as the increased valuation of property, which is sure to come, will enable us to again reduce the tax rate, but even should the tax rate remain higher, every good citizen should be satisfied and willing to pay a little more, to have the improved moral conditions which have followed so swiftly the prohibiting of the sale of liquors.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Jas. I. Johnson, Mayor.

OKLAHOMA CITY

Oklahoma City, Okla., April 20, 1908.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor asking for statement covering conditions in this city under no license.

The prohibition laws of Oklahoma went into effect on November 16, 1907, in the midst of the financial depression that so seriously affected business conditions in the United States. For this reason it was, and is yet, difficult to make an accurate observation as to the economic effects of no license.

We obtained our prohibitory conditions by reason of writing them into the constitution of the state, and until a very recent date we had no legislation to vitalize and make effective the prohibitory law provided in the constitution. For this reason we

had a great deal of illicit dealing and frequent cases of drunkenness and disorder. We now have a very stringent legislative act and conditions are much improved.

Even in consideration of the untoward circumstances above referred to, there was a marked lessening of crime and better conditions generally. We are still struggling with some economic problems occasioned by the loss of licenses to the city, and this handicap will not be removed until the next tax levy.

It is too early a date after the enactment of our laws to give you further or more intelligent statement of the conditions that obtain.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. M. Scales, Mayor.

BRUNSWICK, GA.

Brunswick, Ga., April 15, 1908.

My Dear Sir: * * * The number of arrests shows a reduction of about 66 per cent in 1908 compared with the same three months of 1907, and as drunkenness and its effects embrace about 50 per cent of the cases of disorderly conduct brought before the police court, in this respect no-license may be said to have reduced disorderly conduct over 50 per cent.

Yours truly,

(Signed) N. D. Russell, Clerk of Council.

THE ANTI-TREATING MOVEMENT

During the past few years, some considerable effort has been made in the direction of securing anti-treating laws, and organizing anti-treating societies. For the most part these efforts, in so far as legislation is concerned, have been in vain. There have, however, been a few cases in which the voluntary efforts of anti-treating societies have been to a certain extent successful.

Several movements of this kind have been instituted by Catholic clergymen, while in other cases, business men in various communities who are not total abstainers have voluntarily organized for financial and physical reasons.

While all such movements are open to the objection that they do not go far enough to be of great service to the temperance reform, there is, on the other hand, no doubt but that a strict anti-treating law vigorously enforced would play no small part in diminishing the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

ORGANIZATIONS

Part I. THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

CONSTITUTION OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Article I. Name.

The name of this organization is the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Article II. Object.

The object of this League is the suppression of the saloon. To this end we invite the alliance of all who are in harmony with this object, and the League pledges itself to avoid affiliation with any political party as such, and to maintain an attitude of neutrality upon questions of public policy not directly and immediately concerned with the traffic in strong drink.

Article III. Constituency.

All churches, temperance societies and other organizations pledging co-operation shall be entitled to representation in its rational conventions as hereinafter provided.

Article IV. Officers.

The officers shall be a President, not more than twelve Vice-Presidents, a General Superintendent, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected at each National Convention; and a Legislative Superintendent, an Assistant General Superintendent and an Attorney, who shall be chosen by the Headquarters Committee upon the nomination of the General Superintendent.

Article V. Board of Trustees.

There shall be a Board of Trustees of the League, composed as follows:

1. Two representatives from each State League, one of whom shall be the Superintendent and the other elected by the State Headquarters Committee or State Board of Trustees.
2. One representative from each religious denomination with a membership of not less than ten thousand in the United States, which recognizes the League as an agency for co-opera-

tion with other church and denominational bodies against the saloon, and one additional representative for each denomination having a membership in the United States of one million or over, such representatives to be selected at the regular National or General meetings of the respective denominations, or by their permanent committees, commissions or Boards on Temperance.

3. One representative each from such temperance organizations as may be included by action of the Board of Trustees.

Article VI. Headquarters Committee.

There shall be a National Headquarters Committee, consisting of the President and six additional persons chosen at the time of the convention by the National Board of Trustees.

Article VII. Conventions.

Section 1. The Convention shall be held biennially. In case the Convention fails to fix the time and place for the next Convention, it shall be determined by the Headquarters Committee.

Section 2. In Conventions, representation from recognized and affiliated bodies shall be as follows: Ten delegates from each national body and five delegates from each state organization holding stated conventions, five delegates from each State Anti-Saloon League, and two delegates from every other co-operating organization holding annual conventions, whose constituency is not otherwise represented.

Section 3. The officers of the League and members of the Board of Trustees and Headquarters Committee, together with District Superintendents and other regular field workers giving their entire time to League work, shall be members ex-officio of the Convention with power to vote.

Section 4. For the purpose of representation, religious denominations and international organizations shall be considered as national bodies and the District of Columbia and the territories shall be considered as states.

Article VIII. Amendments.

Amendments to this Constitution may be made by a two-thirds vote of the National Convention, upon recommendation

of two-thirds of the Board of Trustees present at a regular meeting. The final vote upon any proposed amendment shall not be taken within less than twenty-four hours after it shall have been presented to the Convention.

LEAGUE BY-LAWS

1. The General Superintendent shall give his entire time to the organization and work of the League, and the superintendency of its work throughout the United States.

2. The Legislative Superintendent shall represent the League in the effort to secure improved temperance legislation by Congress with the counsel and under the direction of the General Superintendent and the Headquarters Committee. When not engaged in such work he shall give his time in work for the League under the direction of the General Superintendent and Headquarters Committee.

3. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the National Convention, and publish the same when authorized, for sale and distribution.

4. The Corresponding Secretary shall issue notices of meetings of the Board of Trustees, and send requests to State Leagues and affiliated and other bodies for appointment of delegates to the National Conventions and such other work as properly pertains to the office.

5. The Board of Trustees shall investigate the financial condition of the League and make pro-rata assessments among the various State Leagues of the amount required to meet the expenses of the National League, this assessment not to exceed two and one-half per cent of the gross cash receipts of the respective State Leagues, the same to be remitted monthly. The Board shall meet at the time and place of the Convention. Special meetings shall be called by the President upon the written request of twenty-five per cent of the members of the Board.

6. The Headquarters Committee shall direct and control the movements and expenditures of the General Superintendent. It shall prepare a budget of the probable expenses of the National League and report the same to the National Board of Trustees for their guidance. It shall also report a digest of its

work and proceedings to the Convention. It shall also be the duty of the National Headquarters Committee to issue a commission annually to each State Anti-Saloon League Superintendent who shall be recommended by the General Superintendent and state authorities. The Headquarters Committee shall also have power to fill all vacancies occurring in the offices of the National League in the interim between Conventions.

7. When a vacancy occurs or is about to occur in the office of State Superintendent of the League in any state, the state authorities of said League shall at once notify the General Superintendent and by concurrent action of the General Superintendent and state authorities, a Superintendent shall be chosen.

8. The General Superintendent, with the approval of the National Headquarters Committee, may go into any state or territory where the Anti Saloon League has not been organized, or has ceased to exist, or is not at work, or is not affiliated with the Anti-Saloon League of America, and where no affiliated organization is doing work along Anti-Saloon League lines, and arrange for a representative meeting of the churches, temperance societies and other organizations opposed to the saloon, the organization of a State Anti-Saloon League, which shall be affiliated with the Anti-Saloon League of America, the selection of a State Board, and the appointment of a Superintendent with the concurrence of that Board.

9. Whenever written charges are filed by a responsible person or persons with the General Superintendent against any State Superintendent for the following causes: Dishonesty, immoral or improper conduct, or the administration of his office in such a manner as to compromise, prejudice or injure the work of the League in his own or any other state, the said General Superintendent shall inform the authorities of the State League, carefully investigate the matter, and, if the case seems to demand it, shall arrange for a conference, as soon as possible, of three factors, viz: The State Headquarters Committee, the National Headquarters Committee and the General Superintendent, to try the case. The State Headquarters Committee and one other factor shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of two factors shall be required to reach a verdict. If the State Headquarters Committee, after written notice,

refuses to meet for the above purpose, the other two factors shall be authorized to reach a verdict. By the concurrence of two, penalties may be inflicted as follows: Admonition or removal from the superintendency. A majority vote of the members present shall be sufficient to determine the attitude of either committee for the above purpose.

10. Any of the factors above named may appeal at once from the decision to the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Anti-Saloon League of America, but a Superintendent removed by the two shall not exercise the functions of his office pending the decision of the appeal. No member of the original committee of trial shall vote on the appeal. The decision of the Board of Trustees, by a majority vote of the members present at a regular meeting, shall be final.

11. If the state authorities persist in retaining a Superintendent after the Board of Trustees has approved a decision against him, such State League shall cease to be affiliated with the Anti-Saloon League of America.

JUDGMENT OF THE LEAGUE'S ENEMIES

"TRUTH," THE MICHIGAN LIQUOR ORGAN

"During the past winter, about twenty-five hundred bills on the temperance question were considered by about thirty Legislatures, with the Anti-Saloon League leading the fight on behalf of the temperance forces of each state. It is a significant fact that not a single favorable liquor bill was passed anywhere in the country."—Truth.

"FAIR PLAY," NOV. 9, 1907

"The election on Tuesday is but a skirmish, the real fight will undoubtedly be next spring, when, spurred by the recent minor victories, the anti-saloonists will put up a strong fight in 75 per cent of the remaining counties of the state. No time should be lost by the trade to be up and doing. If a business is worth having, it is worth protecting; petty jealousies must be cast aside; every dealer must unite with his brother dealer and shoulder work from now on for the protection of his home and business."—Fair Play.

“KNIGHTS OF FIDELITY NEWS”

“Now that the Indiana Knights have decided to work independently, the question arises, “What shall be done to further the interests of the legitimate retail liquor dealers in the State of Indiana?” The question must be met and answered. An effort must be made to organize every town in the state where there are retail dealers in business. There are a great many retail dealers who have not, as yet, learned the importance of organization. If they can be gathered into the fold, the way can be made clear for determined action against the fanatical encroachments of anti-saloon workers. The worst enemy the saloonists have to contend with is the Anti-Saloon League. It is undoubtedly clear that there is only one great object to be considered by the Knights at this time—the utter destruction of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League, one of the largest ‘grafting’ institutions that has ever taken root in this state. Through methods pursued by this fake anti-saloon organization, the legitimate retailer has been forced to suffer unjust criticism from people who would not have taken this view had they been informed as to the exact standing of the League. Thus it will be seen that by thorough organization a campaign of education can be opened up, and in every community where the League attempts to persecute the retailers, simply to reimburse the “empty pocket,” the persons so approached can be informed and refuse to countenance it.”—Knights of Fidelity News, August 15, 1904.

“BAR AND BUFFET”

Statistics from Washington prove beyond a doubt that sentiment against the saloon is gaining ground with wonderful rapidity. The local option idea is perhaps the most important development in the temperance movement. The right given to the voters of a given county, city or township, as the case may be, to vote for or against saloons is the most deadly blow the liquor business ever received, because it has generally proven, so far, that wherever local option's ramifications spread, the saloon has ceased to live. Of course, now and then the wets win, but it is an exception and not the rule.”—Bar and Buffet.

"BONFORT'S WINE AND SPIRITS CIRCULAR"

"We have had many so-called temperance and prohibition waves in this country in the past, but never before such a well-organized movement as the one being directed by the Anti-Saloon League. It would be foolish to refuse credit to men who are directing this movement for great ability, directness of purpose and generalship. * * * The wine and spirit trade is now outlawed in most of the territory south, and in over one-half of the geographical area of the United States, and that is what the Anti-Saloon League is expected to do. That the Anti-Saloon League is gaining, and that our trade is losing ground is simply beyond question."—Bonfort's Wine and Spirits Circular.

PITTSBURG "LIQUOR DEALERS' JOURNAL"

"But it is the Anti-Saloon League which is chiefly responsible for the big conquests which liquor exclusion has been making in recent times. The League has no politics. It works as effectively in Democratic as in Republican communities. It has done much more in the South in recent times than it has in the rest of the country. More Democrats are residing in 'dry' territory than Republicans. All parties look alike to the Anti-Saloon League."—Pittsburg Liquor Dealers' Journal, February 26, 1908.

PHILADELPHIA "LIQUOR DEALERS' JOURNAL"

"But even apart from the outside warnings, there is in Pennsylvania ample cause for unrelenting watchfulness. The liquor trade probably never went through such a period of untold dangers as it at present is facing in this Keystone State. The fanatics which we for years have scorned have received new dignities by alert, intelligent activity in the political field."—Philadelphia Liquor Dealers' Journal, February 15, 1908.

Part II. CHURCHES

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The following sections were included in the general statement adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its quadrennial meeting in Baltimore, Md., in May, 1908:

3. PROHIBITION AND LOCAL OPTION.

"We stand for the speediest possible suppression of the beverage liquor traffic. Under that divine law of absolute right which is the source of all human law, the only proper attitude of all civil government toward anything so harmful as the liquor traffic is that of absolute prohibition.

"We are in favor of reclaiming, never to be surrendered, every foot of territory which can be wrested from the liquor traffic as an additional base of operations for further aggression, which shall not cease until the world shall know no more this crime-breeding traffic. To this end, in the light of recent experience, and the practical results where, according to the episcopal address, 'states which have been notoriously unfriendly to any temperance legislation, except general license, have passed local option laws, which have been accepted by county after county until almost the whole state has abolished the saloon,' we recommend that our people participate in every wise movement for local prohibition, commonly known as local option, as a step toward state-wide prohibition, and then for state prohibition as preparation for that national victory which, in the fullness of time, is inevitable in the final triumph of right."

7. THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

"While the church is peculiarly qualified to give temperance instruction and create sentiment against the liquor traffic, and cannot escape its responsibility for such work by turning it over to any organization which it does not directly control, yet since no denomination alone can successfully secure legislation or compel the enforcement of law, we recognize the fact that our churches throughout the United States are already winning sweeping victories in this field through the Anti-Saloon League movement and are contributing large sums of money for its main-

tenance, therefore we endorse the Anti-Saloon League of America as a safe and effective agency through which the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church may co-operate with members of other churches and temperance organizations for united action against the saloon, and hereby call upon our churches and pastors to continue increasingly their co-operation in carrying forward its work."

9. POLITICAL ACTION.

"We recognize that the church as an ecclesiastical body may not properly go into partisan politics nor assume to control the franchise of the citizen, yet we maintain that the time has come when the responsibility rests upon every Christian voter not only to oppose the saloon as a matter of abstract principle, but to cast his ballot in the manner which will be the most effective against the saloon and tend soonest to put the liquor traffic in 'the course of ultimate extinction.'

"We record our deliberate judgment that no candidate for any office which in any way may have to do with the liquor traffic, has a right to expect, nor ought he to receive, the support of Christian men so long as he stands committed to the liquor interests or refuses to put himself in an attitude of open hostility to the saloon.

"We hold that it is the duty of every Christian voter to vote for a reputable, qualified, temperance candidate, upon another ticket, in preference to a disreputable or unfit one, controlled by the saloon, upon his own, to the end that righteousness, temperance and morality may become the normal activity of government everywhere."

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

The general attitude of the United Brethren Church could probably not be better expressed than in the following quotation from Bishop G. W. Mathews, of that denomination:

"I am thoroughly convinced that no movement, in modern times, directed against the American saloon, promises such good and abiding results as that of the Anti-Saloon League of America. It combines all of the best elements of society against the one supreme enemy of the home, church and state. This movement carries the blessing of God upon it, and commands

the judgment, intelligence and heroism of all good, patriotic citizens. Its past triumphs are glorious, but these are but a prophecy of greater victories ahead. It has my unreserved and enthusiastic support and confidence, for I look upon it as a God-inspired method of contending with the monster evil, the liquor traffic."—Bishop G. W. Mathews.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met in Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1907, passed the following resolution:

"While as a church organization we must continue to do our own temperance work, the general assembly most heartily commends the American Anti-Saloon League as a safe, sane and effective agency in the advancement of the great cause of temperance, and pledges thereto the fullest co-operation consistent with the constitution of our church."

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Resolution Adopted at the Session held in Cleveland, Ohio, in October, 1907.)

"Resolved, That we recognize with gratitude the effective work of the Anti-Saloon League in its three departments of agitation, legislation and law enforcement, and earnestly commend its support as the most valuable agency for the prosecution of restrictive and suppressive work, by such non-partisan and non-sectarian methods as can in no way complicate our churches with political alliances.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The following resolution was adopted by the general assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, in May, 1906:

"We heartily endorse the work of all organizations seeking the overthrow of the saloon, and especially the Anti-Saloon League, as a sane and effective method of operating, and in a peculiar sense it is the church in action against the saloon. We pledge co-operation with the League in the future as in the past,

and we instruct its legislative department at Washington to represent us in pending temperance legislation."

THE FRIENDS' CHURCH

The following resolution was adopted by the five years' meeting of the Friends in 1907:

"Resolved, That the five years' meeting of the Friends of the American yearly meetings, in delegate convention assembled in the City of Richmond, Ind., commends the American Anti-Saloon League and the Women's Christian Temperance Union as wise and efficient agencies in the abolishment of the saloon and the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants as a beverage, and pledges them our sympathy in this most worthy effort.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

The great convention of the Baptist Associations in the northern states, which held its session in Oklahoma City, Okla., in May, 1908, adopted the following very strong resolution, endorsing the Anti-Saloon League and the inter-state liquor bill:

"Resolved, That we rejoice in the splendid achievements of the National Anti-Saloon League; that we approve its aims and pledge to it our support in its effort to destroy that arch-enemy of our Christian civilization, the saloon; and that we bespeak the alliance of our churches in its efforts to promote temperance and the suppression of the liquor traffic; and in our emphatic condemnation of this traffic in strong drink we include with unsparing hostility the open saloon, the hotel bar and the winerom of the social club.

"Resolved, That, since the laws of the United States relative to inter-state commerce have made it difficult for prohibition states to enforce their own laws regulating and controlling the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, the Northern Baptist convention here assembled in Oklahoma City, representing a constituency of 1,250,000, urges Congress to frame and pass a practicable measure which will make it forever impossible for the liquor interests to invade prohibition territory under the protection of the United States government, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the presiding officer of both the senate and house of representatives.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

The following resolution was adopted by the general convention of the Universalist Church in 1891, and has been reaffirmed at the various conventions since that time.

"The Universalist Church, in convention assembled, remembering its oft-repeated words in former days on the evils of intemperance, and the importance of total abstinence from all intoxicants, would again make its deliverance on this vitally important subject. The home, the state and the church are confronted by no foe to their peace and prosperity so great as is the drink habit; and neither of them, nor any man or woman however situated in regard to them, can fully discharge its or his duties, except by that love of sobriety and its attendant blessings which encourages total abstinence from the accursed cup, and that hatred of the drink traffic which employs all possible means for its outlawry and destruction. Less than these jeopard life and happiness, dishonors the home, is an abuse of political privilege and a burning shame to the church. We call upon all in the Universalist communion, therefore, and through them on all Christians, to manifest not only their love for temperance, but also their hatred against all the agencies of intemperance; for we are convinced the demand is imperative that personal influence, political duty, and loyalty to the church of Christ, must lead us not only to sympathy with and help to the victims of the drink habit, but also to persistent war on the traffic in intoxicants, on which no halt shall be called until the saloon and the entire business of furnishing intoxicating beverages is utterly destroyed."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Catholic Church in this country speaks to the public through its national, or what we call plenary councils, and the last council of that kind held in the United States was in the city of Baltimore in 1884, twenty-two years ago. From that body went forth a proclamation to the people of this country, Catholic and non-Catholic alike, reiterating the statements made in former gatherings (as, for instance, in the second plenary council, as it was called, in 1876), but emphasizing more strongly the pronouncement made in 1876, for the reason that it was felt by those earnest men assembled there, that the time had come

for even a more plain and more emphatic declaration on the part of the representatives of our religious denomination. In the third plenary council, in 1884, the language addressed to the American public is unmistakable, clear, plain and emphatic. And it denounced in the strongest terms the desecration of the Lord's day that is committed when intoxicating liquor is sold, and when saloons are kept open on Sunday—on that day dedicated by religion to the service of God and to needed rest for the laboring masses of the people. And it appeals most strongly to all our Catholic people everywhere to exert their influence against that special type of desecration of the Lord's day, as well as against the saloon business in general. For, of course, that council speaks very strongly against the saloon business in general, but speaks especially to those calling themselves members of the Catholic Church to get out of that business, if they have the misfortune to be engaged in it, as soon as possible, and to engage in a more becoming way of making a living.—Rev. Father James M. Cleary.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE BOARD OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Rev. Harry G. Hill, Rev. A. L. Orcutt, Rev. Austin Hunter, all of Indianapolis, Ind.; E. L. Frazier, Morristown, Ind.; W. H. Cook, Columbus, Ind.; Dr. Homer J. Hall, Franklin, Ind.; Judge A. B. Kirkpatrick, Kokomo, Ind.; Prof. Jabez Hall, Indianapolis, Ind.; Otis O. Frazier, Morristown, Ind.; Judge Henry C. Barnett, Franklin, Ind.; Judge Artman, President; Dr. H. J. Hall, Franklin, Ind., Secretary.

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President, Rev. U. F. Swengel, Lewistown, Pa.; secretary and treasury, Rev. J. Q. A. Curry, Johnstown, Pa.; superintendent pledge department, Rev. W. Caton, Aurora, Ill.; Rev. L. M. Boyer, Columbus, O.; Rev. W. H. Harpsher, Columbus, O.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE

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Nebraska; Rev. Ezra Keller, Hillsboro, Ill.; Rev. H. G. Snyder, Tiffin, O.; Mr. S. M. Goodyear, Carlisle, Pa.; Mr. L. F. Millinger, Leetonia, Ohio; Mr. M. D. Reil, Somerset, Pa.; Mr. P. C. Fuhrman, Trenton, N. J.; Mr. H. J. Combs, Shepardsville, Ky.

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TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

J. T. McCrory, chairman, Pittsburg, Pa.; Rev. James F. Ray, secretary, Avalon, Pa.; Rev. T. D. Edgar, Treasurer, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Rev. James A. Ferguson, New Castle, Pa.; Rev. Charles F. Wishart, Allegheny, Pa.; Rev. Chas. D. Fulton, Canonsburg, Pa.

TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

Rev. H. C. Shaffer, 129 E. 15th St., Portland, Oregon; Mark Keppel, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. H. Bennett; Dr. C. J. Kephart, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. J. T. Roberts, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. C. Peck; Rev. S. W. Keister, Mt. Pleasant, Penn.; C. W. Rettew.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY BOARD OF MANAGERS

Bishop Robert McIntyre, Governor J. F. Hanley, Rev. S. J. Herben, D. D. Thompson, Rev. N. E. Simonson, Wm. H. Anderson, Rev. J. W. Miller, Rev. E. B. Crawford, Samuel Dickie, Rev. W. E. Tilroe, Rev. A. H. Norcross, Rev. W. A. Smith, Rev. Samuel Van Pelt, W. B. Otwell, E. G. Eberhart, A. E. Wilson.

CHURCH STATISTICS

(Table Compiled by H. K. Carroll, LL.D., and Published in the New York Christian Advocate.)

DENOMINATIONS	Summary for 1906			Net Gains for 1906		
	Min- isters	Church- es	Communi- cants	Min- isters	Church- es	Communi- cants
Adventists (6 bodies) . . .	1,565	2,499	95,437	.....	.....	.....
Baptists (14 bodies) . . .	38,010	54,566	5,140,770	528	287	93,152
Brethren (River) (3 bodies)	173	98	4,239	16	13	d100
Brethren (Plymouth)						
(4 bodies) . . .	.....	314	6,661	.....	.....	.....
Buddhist (Chinese) . . .	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buddhist and Shintoist (Jap- anese) . . .	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....
Catholic (9 bodies) . . .	15,269	12,449	11,143,455	677	518	259,548
Catholic Apostolic . . .	95	10	1,491	.....	.....	.....
Christadelphians . . .	.....	63	1,277	.....	.....	.....
Christian Connection . . .	1,348	1,340	101,597	.....	.....	.....
Christian Catholic (Dowie) .	104	110	40,000	.....	.....	.....
Christian Scientists . . .	1,326	663	80,197	104	52	9,083
Christian Union . . .	201	268	17,500	201	268	17,500
Church of God (Winebren- narian) . . .	499	590	41,475	24	.....	1,975
Church of the New Jerusa- lem . . .	128	139	8,084	d5	d1	17
Communitistic Societies (6 bodies) . . .	.....	22	3,084	.....	.....	.....
Congregationalists . . .	5,959	5,943	694,923	26	12	10,601
Disciples of Christ . . .	7,153	11,110	1,264,758	678	77	29,464
Dunkards (4 bodies) . . .	3,241	1,100	121,194	75	d38	4,883
Evangelical (2 bodies) . . .	1,508	2,730	179,339	57	82	12,361
Friends (4 bodies) . . .	1,466	1,075	118,752	54	.....	d1,663
Friends of the Temple . . .	4	4	340	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Protes- tant . . .	100	155	20,000	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Synod .	964	1,227	228,420	8	6	6,417
Jews (2 bodies) . . .	301	570	143,000	.....	.....	.....
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	1,652	1,328	396,354	92	d10	52,107
Lutherans (23 bodies) . . .	7,872	13,919	1,957,433	287	546	116,087
Swedish Evangelical Mis- sion Covenant . . .	345	351	46,000	54	44	12,600
Mennonites (12 bodies) . . .	1,240	701	61,690	29	d65	642
Methodists (17 bodies) . . .	41,483	60,352	6,551,891	1,165	1,269	116,475
Moravians . . .	130	119	16,923	d2	2	341
Presbyterians (12 bodies) . .	12,705	15,922	1,771,877	55	220	48,006
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies) . . .	5,258	7,567	846,492	49	343	19,365
Reformed (3 bodies) . . .	2,044	2,563	422,359	74	27	17,337
Salvation Army . . .	3,773	983	28,500	.....	.....	.....
Schwenkfeldians . . .	5	8	731	2	1	131
Social Brethren . . .	17	20	913	.....	.....	.....
Society for Ethical Culture .	.....	5	1,700	.....	1	200
Spiritualists . . .	.....	748	295,000	.....	8	29,500
Theosophical Society . . .	.....	72	2,607	.....	3	d56
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,247	4,351	286,238	62	d56	12,226
Unitarians . . .	544	464	71,000	d3	5	.....
Universalists . . .	720	977	55,831	d7	12	2,190
Independent Congregations	54	156	14,126	.....	.....	.....
Grand total in 1906 . . .	159,503	207,707	32,283,658	4,300	3,635	870,389
Grand total in 1905 . . .	155,203	204,072	31,413,269	2,628	4,100	783,979

Where "d" is used decrease is indicated.

Part III. TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Probably no temperance organization in the world has done more for the cause of temperance along the lines of education and agitation, than the W. C. T. U.

At our request, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the national president, has furnished a statement for this Year Book, which briefly sets forth the aims and methods of the organization as follows:

"Perhaps no question is asked more frequently than, 'What has the Woman's Christian Temperance Union done?' and few questions are more difficult to answer with any degree of satisfaction. This is not for lack of material, but rather because of an embarrassment of riches. To make a fair showing of every one of our forty departments, every one of the states and territories, and, indeed, every local union, should be allowed a reply, for all have had their victories.

"The National W. C. T. U. is the crystallized effort of the Woman's Crusade of 1873-1874. It was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, November 18, 19, 20, 1874.

"Its characteristics are simplicity and unity, with emphasis upon individual responsibility.

"It is organized by states and territories. These form the National W. C. T. U., and they in turn are organized by districts, counties and local unions.

"Every state and territory in the United States has a state or territorial union, including Alaska and Hawaii, and a beginning in the Philippine Islands.

"Ten thousand towns and cities have local unions. National organizers, national lecturers, and national evangelists, numbering about seventy, are constantly in the field, besides those of the several states and territories. The work is classified into two branches and thirty-eight departments, each superintended by an expert.

"There is a steady gain in membership year by year.

"The organization of the young people, known as the Loyal

Temperance Legion, is a branch, and numbers about 300,000 seniors and juniors.

"Organization among colored people has secured a number of separate state unions and many members.

"Organization among the Indians is well begun in the Indian schools and among the more civilized Indian women.

"The department of organization among foreign-speaking people prints and circulates literature in many different languages and keeps a missionary at the port of New York.

"Through Miss Willard, the National W. C. T. U. was instrumental in organizing the World's W. C. T. U., which now includes over fifty countries.

"The National W. C. T. U. is now the largest single society in the world composed exclusively of women and conducted entirely by them, and it is the most nearly perfect in its organization.

"The Union Signal is the official organ of the National W. C. T. U. It is a weekly paper of sixteen pages, owned and controlled by the organization. The price is \$1.00 a year. It has an extensive circulation.

"The Crusader Monthly, the official organ of the Loyal Temperance Legion branch, is owned and controlled by the National W. C. T. U. It is also a sixteen page paper whose circulation is growing rapidly. The price is 25 cents per year.

"Forty-one states publish state papers devoted entirely to W. C. T. U. interests.

"The W. C. T. U. has been the chief factor in state campaigns for statutory prohibition, constitutional amendments, reform laws in general and for the protection of women and children in particular, and in securing anti-gambling and anti-cigarette laws.

"It has been instrumental in raising the age of protection for girls in every state but two.

"Through its influence, scientific temperance instruction laws have been secured in every state and territory.

"It has been estimated that in seven years, the W. C. T. U. was largely instrumental in securing the passage by Congress of fifty-nine righteous laws, in addition to those secured in the different states, and in the defeat of many unrighteous laws.

"During the entire session of Congress, the W. C. T. U.

keeps a superintendent of legislation in Washington to look after reform bills.

"The National W. C. T. U. secures more petitions than does any other society in the world. It is estimated that not fewer than 20,000,000 of signatures and attestations have been secured by the W. C. T. U., including the polyglot petition. Other societies work largely through W. C. T. U. machinery in circulating petitions. The thought of the polyglot petition originated with Miss Willard, and it was written by her. It has 7,000,000 signatures and attestations.

"The W. C. T. U. will continue to work for the protection of the home against its enemy, the liquor traffic, and for the redemption of our government from this curse, which redemption can come only, it is believed, by the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

"It is pledged to the highest interests of the great institutions of the world—the home, the school, the church, the state."

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President, Mrs. Lilliam M. N. Stevens, Portland, Maine.

V.-Pres.-at-Large, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, Evanston, Ill.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, Valley City, N. D.

Assistant Recording Secretary, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Lincoln, Va.

Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet W. Brand, Evanston, Ill.

STATE PRESIDENTS OF THE W. C. T. U.

Alabama, Mrs. J. B. Chatfield, 217 Holcombe St., Montgomery.
Alaska, Mrs. S. E. Shorthill, Skaguay. *Arizona*, Mrs. Imogene F. H. La Chance, Phoenix. *Arkansas*, Mrs. Lulu A. Markwell, 1422 Rock St., Little Rock. *California*, Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, College Park, San Jose. *California, Southern*, Miss Gabrella T. Stickney, Temperance Temple, Los Angeles. *Colorado*, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, 1032 Fourteenth St., Denver. *Connecticut*, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, East Hampton. *Delaware*, Mrs. Emma E. Caulk, Wyoming. *District of Columbia*, Mrs. Clinton Smith, 720 Nineteenth St., N. W., Washington. *Florida*, Miss Minnie E. Neal, 27 E. Bay St., Jacksonville. *Georgia*, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, Eastman. *Georgia (No. 2)*, Miss Ellen Young, Paine College, Augusta. *Hawaii*, Mrs. Mary S. Whitney, Honolulu. *Idaho*,

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mond. *Washington (East)*, Mrs. E. C. Bodwell, R. F. D. 6, Walla Walla. *Washington (West)*, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, 3831 Albion Pl., Seattle. *West Virginia*, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Fairmont. *Wisconsin*, Mrs. W. A. Lawson, 2301 Sycamore St., Milwaukee. *Wyoming*, Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, Cheyenne.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS

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Int. P. Chief Templar, Joseph Malinz, J. P., Birmingham, Eng.

Int. Counsellor, Senator Geo. F. Cotterill, Seattle, Wash.

Int. Vice-Templar, Mrs. G. Buason, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Int. Supt. of Juvenile Work, J. W. Hopkins, Gloucester, Eng.

Int. Electoral Supt., Guy Haylor, New Castle-on-Tyne, Eng.

Int. Secretary, Tom Honeyman, Glasgow, Scotland.

Int. Ass't Sec'y, Oscar Ohlander, Chicago, Ill.

Int. Treasurer, Herman Blume, 122 Tarpenbach Strasse, Hamburg, Germany.

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OFFICERS.

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President, Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair. *Secretary*, Rev. F. D. Power, D. B. *Supt. and Treas.*, Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D., 206 Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C.

SECRETARIES.

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Western New York. Rev. D. E. Schmidt, A. M., *Iowa, Nebraska, and Rocky Mountains.* Rev. Geo. L. Tufts, Ph. D., *Pacific Coast, Idaho and Nevada.* Rev. Charles S. Ebey, D. D., *Eastern Asia, Ontario.* *Pro tem,* Mr. W. H. Judkins, *Australasia and the South Seas.*

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION

This society was organized February 22, 1872, and extends to nearly every state of the Union, having enrolled nearly or quite one hundred thousand members. Its general officers are as follows:

President, Bishop J. F. Regis Canevin, Pittsburg, Pa. *First Vice-President,* Rev. J. J. Curran, Wilkesbarre, Pa. *Second Vice-President,* Rev. Austin J. O'Toole, Providence, R. I. *Third Vice-President,* Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, St. Louis, Mo. *Secretary,* J. Washington Logue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE

NATIONAL DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICA.

W. M. Patriarch, Roland M. Eavenson, 4052 Baring St., Philadelphia. *M. W. Associate,* Henry O'Hara, Toronto, Ont. *M. W. Scribe,* Ross Slack, 118 Rose St., Trenton, N. J. *M. W. Treasurer,* M. M. Eavenson, Philadelphia. *M. W. Chaplain,* Rev. A. D. MacDonald, Lamont, Alberta, Can. *M. W. Conductor,* A. Hubley, Halifax, Nova Scotia. *M. W. Sentinel,* David Mackay, Jr., New York. *M. W. Supt. Y. P. Work,* Rev. Alfred Noon, Boston, Mass.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the City of New York, September 29, 1842. It is composed of subordinate, Grand and National Divisions. It has five National Divisions—one for North America, one for Great Britain and Ireland, two for Australia, and one for New Zealand. In the course of its existence it has had nearly four million members on its rolls. Its present membership in North America is 34,879, of whom 13,537 are in the United States. Its fundamental principle is total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE

DOMINION COUNCIL OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

OFFICERS FOR 1908.

Dominion Councilor, James Hales, Toronto. *Dominion Past Councilor,* Frank Buchanan, Wingham. *Dominion Vice-Councilor,*

J. A. Austin, Toronto. *Dominion Chaplain*, Rev. R. Burns, Tweed. *Dominion Secretary*, Dr. C. V. Emory, Hamilton. *Medical Director*, B. E. McKenzie, M. D., Toronto. *Dominion Auditors*, A. C. Neff, F. C. A., Toronto, and W. A. Edwards, Hamilton. *Board of Directors*, Geo. H. Lees, Hamilton; Rev. W. Kettlewell, Toronto; Rev. W. P. Fletcher, Drayton; W. J. Armstrong, West Toronto; L. C. Peake, Toronto, and B. F. Harvey, Toronto. *Alternate Members*, C. F. Czerwinski, Winnipeg, and Dr. Wm. Crawford, Hamilton.

TEMPLARS OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE

OFFICERS OF SUPREME COUNCIL, 1907-1908.

J. Hicks, M. W. T. 32 Jay St., Cambridge, Mass.
 A. J. DeLong, M. W. V. T. ...259 Lombard St. New Haven, Conn.
 C. S. Woodruff, D. D., M. W. R. Flemington, N. J.
 W. L. Condit, W. M. Treasurer...624 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.
 H. D. Williams, M. W. Chap...99 Washington St., E. Orange, N. J.
 J. L. Eagles, M. W. U.:St. John, N. B.
 D. White, M. W. G. Cohoes, N. Y.
 F. P. Dyer, P. M. W. T. Arlington, Mass.
 W. F. Roberts, M. D., Chief Medical Ex. St. John, N. B.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES

This order was instituted on August 25, 1835. The following are the officers elected for 1908:

H. T. C. R., N. E. Vowles, Washington, D. C. *H. T. D. R.*, James Mathews, Lonaconing, Md. *H. T. Sec.*, James H. Dony, Washington, D. C. *H. T. Treas.*, Miss Wandau Vivian, Calumet, Mich. *P. H. T. C. R.*, Wayne W. Cordell, Washington, D. C. *H. T. C. S.*, John H. Bartlett, Alexandria, Va. *H. T. Levite*, Mrs. Lida P. Murray, Washington, D. C. *H. T. Chaplain*, P. F. McCloskey, East Liverpool, Ohio. *H. T. Guard*, John Schombert, Midland, Md. *H. T. Directors*, Stephen J. Paull, Opechee, Mich; Jas. White, Zanesville, Ohio; Wm. Hamilton, Midland, Md; John R. Mahoney, Washington, D. C.; Lambert D. Lyles, Alexandria, Va.

“WET” AND “DRY” MAP OF KENTUCKY



LIQUOR PROBLEM IN OTHER LANDS

Part I. U. S. POSSESSIONS

THE PHILIPPINES

It must be said, to the shame of our government, that American rule and American beer entered the Philippine Islands together. Up until ten years ago, excessive liquor drinking was unknown in the Philippines. Two or three different weak beverages were manufactured and used by the Filipinos, but there was no beverage which contained any considerable amount of alcohol or which could be compared in strength at all with American liquors.

The exportation of intoxicating liquor from America to the Philippines has continually increased. The amount of distilled liquor alone sent to the Philippines in 1907 was 1,475 gallons.

PORTO RICO

As in the case of other new American possessions, the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors for beverage purposes came with the American flag; since which time the American saloon has gradually established itself in the islands.

The Porto Ricans are naturally a sober race of people, but in recent years they have been, to a certain extent, and to their own damage, falling in line with the customs of the Americans who have gone to the islands.

ALASKA

In Alaska the tax is \$1,500 in all places of 1,500 or more, and \$1,000 in all places of 1,000 to 1,500, and \$500 elsewhere. Strong pressure is being brought upon Congress to secure local option on the liquor question. At present, the entire matter is in the hands of, and at the discretion of, the courts.

The prohibition of the liquor traffic in Alaska was adopted by the United States government when the territory was purchased from Russia in 1868, and continued until 1899, when, by act of Congress, a license law was substituted allowing the courts to grant licenses to sell liquors to the whites. A provision of the

law, however, which forbade the sale of liquors to Indians in Alaska, still remains in force.

HAWAII

The act of Congress which constituted Hawaii a territory contained a clause prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the islands, but an amendment to this clause provided that the territorial legislature, if it saw fit, might substitute the license system instead of prohibition. Fundamentally, the federal government is, of course, responsible for the conditions in the islands, which may be changed at any time by federal authority, but the importation of liquor into Hawaii and the sale both to whites and the natives continues.

UNITED STATES EXPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS BY COUNTRIES

(Gallons)

<i>Country to which Exported</i>	<i>Bourbon Whiskey</i>	<i>Rye Whiskey</i>	<i>Rum and Miscellaneous Spirits</i>	<i>Aggregate</i>
Africa . . . . .	.....	.....	886.1	886.1
Bahama Islds. . . . .	.....	70.4	.....	70.4
Bermuda	1,852.4	210.6	4,396.1	6,459.1
Canada	1,420.7	611.4	422,751.3	424,789.4
China . . . . .	.....	.....	3,815.7	3,815.7
Costa Rica . . . . .	.....	77.0	.....	77.0
Cuba	809.8	370.5	.....	1,180.3
Ecuador	41.2	.....	.....	41.2
England	1,221.1	1,054.4	886,514.6	888,790.1
France	207.7	168.4	.....	376.1
Germany	120,889.8	26,285.4	3,271.6	150,444.8
Holland . . . . .	.....	.....	1,047.4	1,047.4
Honduras	671.5	4,025.9	14,264.6	18,962.0
Ireland . . . . .	.....	154.8	.....	154.8
Japan . . . . .	.....	.....	44,842.5	44,842.5
Mexico	25,245.0	3,656.7	5,809.7	34,711.4
Nicaragua	251.1	2,627.8	3,514.4	6,393.3
Norway	33.6	.....	.....	33.6
Philippine Ilds. . . . .	.....	1,375.0	100.0	1,475.0
Panama	1,071.3	628.4	43.8	1,743.5
Scotland . . . . .	.....	200.7	.....	200.7
Spain	38.3	.....	.....	38.3
Switzerland	36.3	33.6	.....	69.9
Totals	153,795.8	34,895.3	1,397,911.5	1,586,602.6

Part II. IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE IN EUROPE

The fight of the liquor traffic in Europe against the rapidly rising storm of popular indignation is already filling the press of France, Switzerland and other countries with news, subsidized articles and advertising. In France, *Le Matin*, a powerful daily of Paris, finding recently that the liquor-sellers were boycotting its sales on account of its energetic campaign against absinthe, was intimidated by the storm of protest, and the editors quickly proclaimed their good feelings toward the "trade" in general.

In Switzerland, the liquor journals, aroused by the progress of the temperance and prohibition reform, are using a sort of abuse of their opponents. The dealers' federation loudly calls for members and funds for the coming difficult fight. The Anti-Alcoholic Exposition held at Zurich in January was well attended. On some days there were more than 2,000 visitors, and many of these such as could not be reached by the usual conferences and periodicals. Another exposition is announced for May, at St. Gall. The annual meeting of the French National League against alcoholism was held in December, at Rennes. M. Schmidt, deputy for Saint-Die, spoke on the prohibition of absinthe.

Italian temperance leaders united in a great rally at Milan recently, at which a federation of the various societies was formed, and a notable impulse given towards the progress of the reform in that country.

The next international congress against alcoholism will be held in London, beginning July 18, 1909. The honorary president of the committee of organization is the Duke of Connaught; the active president is Dean Leigh, president of the National Temperance League.

News comes that during 1907 the Swedish Society of Total Abstiners passed the 10,000 mark. In Norway, Norwege is pursuing its anti-alcohol campaign, with the result that in the latter part of 1907 many "samlags" were voted out. Minister of Agriculture Aarestad, in a public address on prohibition, considered it possible in the not distant future. The Companie Generale has

forbidden the sale of absinthe on all its boats on Lake Geneva and adjacent lakes. The milk stations established in the third district of the Railroad Federation of Abstainers have been so successful that with the beginning of the present year the work was extended to the large cities. The employes are much pleased with the innovation, and the consumption of milk is increasing.—Chicago Standard.

GREAT BRITAIN

In a recent English publication, some considerable encouragement is given regarding the liquor consumption in Great Britain and Ireland. The direct annual drink bill is estimated at \$800,000,000, having been decreased by \$150,000,000 in a period of five years. The average number of gallons of liquor consumed by the people of Great Britain is fifteen gallons per capita per year, and the estimated cost is \$25 per capita. Statistics show that the proportionate number of deaths due to drink increased almost 200 per cent in the years between 1855 and 1900.

Several different English authorities estimate the entire direct and indirect cost of the liquor drunk in Great Britain at \$1,750,000,000. A statement made by an eminent English specialist to the effect that alcoholic excess is directly responsible for 20 per cent of all insanity in Great Britain and Ireland, is supported by a number of prominent physicians of national reputation, some of whom make the estimate higher.

A leading English physician recently declared that the annual number of deaths from the use of alcoholic liquors in Great Britain is 140,000. All diseases, with the single exception of alcohol, have decreased.

The fight in parliament over what is known as the "license law," has been very warm and, at this writing, is not settled. This measure provides that one-third of the liquor licenses in England and Wales shall be revoked, which would leave only about one bar to every 700 population in the towns and one to every 500 in the country. The measure further provides that no new licenses be granted, except by majority vote in the various communities.

Newspaper dispatches indicate that the former prime minister, Mr. Balfour, has been quite active in his opposition to this reform

measure while a large number of the most influential members of parliament are becoming active in its behalf and the indications point to its passage, if not at this session, at the next session of parliament.

Mr. Asquith, chief premier of England, recently received a delegation from the British Temperance League, which presented a petition asking for advanced temperance legislation. This petition was signed by nearly 3,000 ministers, practically two-thirds of whom were of the Church of England.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DRINK BILL

(Estimated by the Rev. Dawson Burns, D. D.)

LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM	Quantities in 1906	Cost in 1906	Cost of Liquors Consumed in 1906
British Spirits, 26s. 6d. per gallon . . .	32,261,447	£42,746,417	£43,193,585
Other spirits, 26s. 6d. per gallon . . .	7,041,033	9,329,369	8,971,355
Total spirits (gallons) . . .	39,302,470	£52,075,736	£52,164,940
Beers, 60s. per barrel (barrels) . . .	33,918,101	101,754,303	99,751,962
Wine, 18s. per gallon (gallons) . . .	12,328,691	11,095,822	10,751,039
British wines, cider, etc., estimated 2s. per gallon (gallons) . . .	15,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
		166,425,911	164,167,941

FIVE YEARS' DRINK BILLS

(For England, Scotland and Ireland respectively. With the average expenditure per head.)

	England	Scotland	Ireland	U. Kingdom
1902 . . .	£148,885,369	£16,356,696	£14,257,751	£179,499,817
Per head . .	4. 10s. 2½d.	3. 12s. 2d.	3. 4s. 5¼d.	4. 5s. 6½d.
1903 . . .	£145,211,636	£14,922,600	£14,311,034	£174,445,271
Per head . .	4. 7s. 0d.	3. 5s. 2d.	3. 4s. 10d.	4. 2s. 4d.
1904 . . .	£140,366,542	£14,804,305	£13,816,318	£168,987,651
Per head . .	4. 3s. 2d.	3. 4s. 0d.	3. 2s. 10d.	3. 18s. 11¼d.
1905 . . .	£136,388,481	£14,438,988	£13,340,472	£164,167,941
Per head . .	3. 19s. 10d.	3. 1s. 9d.	3. 0s. 10d.	3. 15s. 11½d.
1906 . . .	£137,726,786	£14,911,155	£13,787,970	£166,425,911
Per head . .	3. 19s. 9d.	3. 3s. 1d.	3. 2s. 10d.	3. 16s. 3d.

—From *The Alliance Temperance Almanack*.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN COMPARED

The population of the British Isles is approximately the same as that of Japan, the former being 42,789,552, while that of the latter is 43,760,815. The liquor bill in Great Britain is estimated

to be over \$800,000,000; that of Japan is so small that it is not worth recording. Pauper laws of these two nations are, for the most part, practically the same, yet the astonishing fact remains that pauper population in Japan is less than 25,000, while that of Great Britain is nearly 100,000.

GERMANY

The temperance movement in Germany dates back about seventy years, but made very little headway until within the last decade, when the great increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquors began to alarm many of those in authority who, until recently, had not considered the question of great importance.

Much is being done in the way of distributing literature, and a number of government decrees have recently gone forth, which have given strength to the temperance movement. Every man who now enters the army or the navy is provided with a manual showing the evil effects of the use of liquors.

The government railroads have also drawn the lines more closely in regard to the use of liquors by employes.

According to the official statistics for Germany in 1900, the following facts are shown: In Berlin alone, 800 persons are treated annually by medical men, for delirium tremens. In Germany, 12,000 persons are treated for the same disease; 14,000 drunkards are confined in prisons, and 6,000 in lunatic asylums.

One-fourth of the entire number of lunatics in Germany owe their condition to the inordinate use of alcoholic drinks.

The following also in Germany is traceable to the drink habit: 46 per cent of all murders; 63 per cent of all homicides; 81 per cent of those injuring the person were under the influence of liquor when the deed was committed; 89 per cent of persons disturbing public order or maltreating their relatives were intoxicated when they committed the deeds.

In Leipsic, it was found that out of forty-two boys, whose ages averaged seven years, fourteen confessed to having been drunk, twenty-four to having habitually tasted brandy, and seventeen to daily drinking.

In 1890, the number of distilleries registered was 4,014. The number operated was 3,614. In 1899, the number registered was 4,404.

GERMANY'S LIQUOR BILL

Some four years ago, Emperor William appointed a commission to investigate the liquor traffic in the German empire. The report of this commission showed that the estimated drink bill in the empire is approximately \$720,000,000, an increase of \$40,000,000 in five years. The estimated number of deaths due to the use of intoxicating liquors is 40,000.

CONSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL BY COUNTRIES

Estimating beer to contain from 4 to 5½ per cent of alcohol and estimating wine at an average of 12 per cent alcohol, we have the following table showing the average consumption of alcohol per capita in the various nations of the world. This estimate is made in English proof gallons:

COUNTRY	<i>Consumption Per Capita (Gallons)</i>
United States	1.16
Great Britain and Ireland	2.05
France	3.73
Germany	2.09
Russia	.60
Canada	.54
Spain	2.42

FRANCE

In 1888, French reports showed that of the criminals convicted during that year, 72 per cent were addicted to the persistent use of alcoholic liquors. Leading French authorities also state that at least 50 per cent of all crimes in the French republic are caused by liquor.

ALCOHOLISM IN FRANCE

Alcoholism in France is held to be one of the most terrible scourges of the present day, and is also, apparently, one of the chief causes of death. Two years ago, the Academie de Medicine invited members of the medical societies to collect statistics of all deaths in their wards. M. Fernet has communicated a summary of these statistics, and finds that during the last fifteen months, among a total of over 1,500 deaths occurring in eleven different hospitals and asylums, alcohol played a part in the cause

of death in one-third of the cases. It was the principal cause in one-tenth of the deaths, and it was the accessory cause in more than two-tenths. As the principal fatal manifestations of alcohol are included such affections as delirium tremens, pachymeningitis, haemorrhagica cirrhosis, and cardio-vascular diseases. Conditions in which alcohol played an accessory part to the fatal issue include cases of pneumonia, erysipelas, and other acute infectious diseases. Alcohol showed a still greater influence on mortality in asylums than in the general hospitals. At the Asile Sainte Anne, thirty out of sixty-three consecutive deaths were among alcoholics. In asylums generally, alcohol was the cause of disease and death in nearly half the male cases, and in one-sixth of the female cases. In view of the recent discussions as to the relation of alcohol to insanity in this country, these figures are of especial interest.—The Hospital.

THE RAVAGES OF ABSINTHE IN FRANCE

France has become thoroughly aroused over a new and heavily impending evil. China has her opium, Germany her beer, England her wine, America her beer and whiskey and France her deadly absinthe.

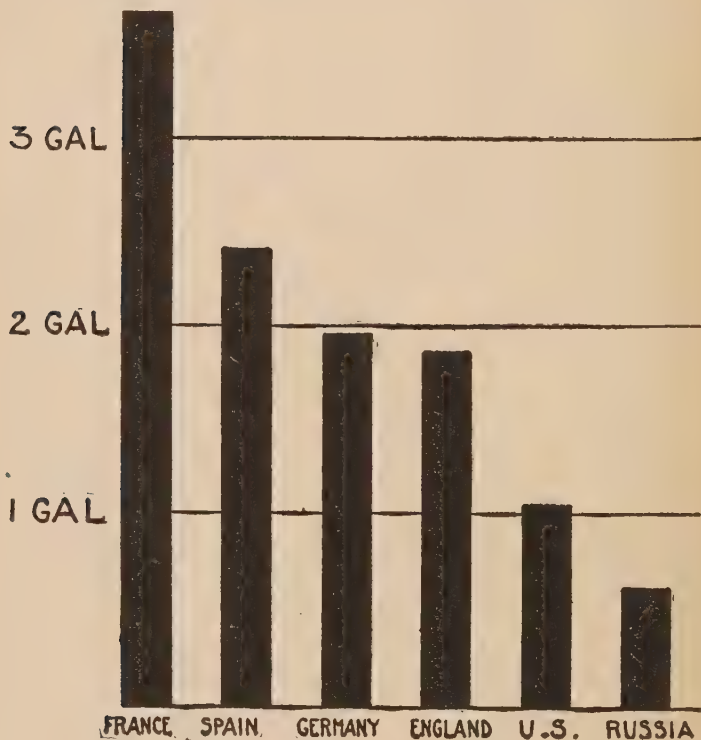
A little more than half a century ago, absinthe as a beverage was first introduced into that country by the soldiers returning from Algiers. Its use has been rapidly increasing, until it now threatens the very life of the nation. This beverage seems to be even more baneful in its effects than either alcohol or opium, for it is stronger and it produces a peculiar effect upon the mind and nervous system of the drinker. His disposition is soured; he hates everybody, especially the wealthy, whom he regards as the source of all his ills. He is opposed to restraint and plots against the government, and becomes jealous and suspicious of all his friends and, losing all hope, sinks to depravity.

Belgium has lately faced the peril of the absinthe habit, and recently passed a law which prohibits the manufacture, importation, transportation, storage or sale of the liquor or any substitute for it. Severe penalties are provided for violation of this law.

The absinthe habit, like the liquor habit, transmits its evils to innocent generations, who become easy subjects for mental and nervous diseases.

The meaning of the word ought to be a warning of the perils of the drink. "Absinthe" is derived from the Greek word "Apsinthion," meaning "that which must not be drunk." Absinthe is charged with being responsible, largely, for the depopulation of France, and for more than two-thirds of the crimes committed. All classes of people, including the trades unions, legislators, physicians, business men and statesmen, are uniting in one national crusade to prevent the manufacture and sale of this deadly drink.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL



THE PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY COUNTRIES

(From Latest Available Comparative Data.)

COUNTRIES	<i>Wine</i>	<i>Beer</i>	<i>Spirits 50% Alcohol</i>
Austria	3.44	15.16	2.40
Belgium	.91	43.92	2.00
Canada	.09	3.56	.66
Denmark . . . . .	.....	19.70	3.30
France	24.30	5.25	1.89
German Empire	1.38	25.40	1.90
Holland	.42	.....	1.87
Hungary	2.31	2.13	2.33
Italy	17.92	.11	.24
New Zealand	.14	7.97	.65
Norway	.37	4.12	.67
Portugal	20.33	.....	.09
Russia	.60	.92	1.05
Spain . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	.13	8.60	1.60
Switzerland	15.32	14.12	1.32
United Kingdom	.39	30.60	1.00
United States	.28	12.60	.93

Wine taken at 15 per cent in the United Kingdom and United States, 12 per cent in Italy, 10 per cent elsewhere, except that in Norway, it has been taken at 15 per cent since 1896. For the English colonies, beer has been taken at 5 per cent and wine at 12 per cent.

RUSSIA

The government monopoly of the sale of spirits came into general operation in Russia in 1896, but in many sections of that country various delays have been occasioned in the application of the government control. The Russian government instituted this system for two reasons: First, for revenue, and second, to diminish drunkenness. This monopoly does not control the sale of fermented liquors.

A large number of petitions asking for local option and other restrictive anti-liquor measures have been presented to the Russian Douma, and the committee of the Douma on alcoholic liquors has recommended to that body that the following restrictive measures be incorporated into law:

1. Prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors on steamers and at railway stations.

2. Limiting the retail sale to first-class restaurants only.

3. Providing for a system of local option, in which the wives and mothers of house owners are given the right of suffrage.

Russia is evidently following the lead of Finland, and from all indications, the present reform movement against vodka in the czar's domains will not be easily downed.

One of the petitions recently sent to the Russian Douma contained the resolution adopted by an important convention of Lithuanian women as follows:

"Whereas, spirituous liquors are a source of misery for the women, and the chief cause of the decrease of prosperity in our land, the convention of Lithuanian women, assembled in Kovno, has decided to forward this petition to the Imperial Douma, begging them to prohibit entirely all sale of ardent spirits in the province of Lithuania."

PRODUCTION OF WINE IN ALL NATIONS.

NATIONS.	Quantities, in Gallons.	NATIONS.	Quantities, in Gallons.
France, including Algeria and Tunis	1,710,900,000	Bulgaria	29,100,000
Italy	856,520,000	Switzerland	22,190,000
Spain	428,000,000	Australasia	7,925,000
Austria Hungary .	192,800,000	Servia	6,605,000
Portugal	108,320,000	Oceanica	6,605,000
Germany	79,600,000	Brazil	5,600,000
Russia	76,620,000	Cape Colony	4,490,000
Chile	74,200,000	Azores, Canary and Madeira Islands	3,830,000
Roumania	52,840,000	Uruguay	2,780,000
Argentine Repub. .	34,350,000	Peru	2,400,000
Turkey	34,350,000	Bolivia	610,000
United States . . .	34,000,000	Total gallons.. .	3,775,060,000

—From *Moniteur Venicole*, Paris.

HUNGARY

The per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors in Hungary is reported to be less than that of any other country in central or southern Europe.

SWEDEN

In 1855 Sweden adopted a provision which gave to every commune the power to decide whether or not the sale of liquors should be permitted. More than two-thirds of the territory of the state became dry under this provision. The larger towns and cities, however, retained the saloons until the Gothenburg system was adopted. This system has not proved adequate for several reasons, chief among which are the wrong appropriations of surplus profits and the abuses of administration giving rise to political corruption. Sweden is now fighting for direct local veto.

The government reports show that the amount of money expended for alcoholic liquors in Sweden each year is 80,000,000 kroner (\$21,600,000). This amount is more than twice as much as Sweden spends every year for her military defenses.

NORWAY

The Gothenburg or company system was instituted in Norway in 1871. Profiting by the failure of this system in Sweden, the Norwegians added many features to the act of 1871 which have been responsible for the better operation of the system in that country. The system, however, at its best has fallen far short of what its enthusiastic supporters claimed for it and the temperance element of Norway is pressing for local option legislation.

SWITZERLAND

In 1887, the government of Switzerland inaugurated a decided change in connection with the operation of the liquor traffic, by introducing the system of state control. All the distilleries in Switzerland were purchased by the government, the smaller ones being destroyed and the larger ones operated by the state. Under the provisions of this regulation act, one-tenth of the amount realized from the sale of liquor is devoted to state hospitals for inebriates, prisons, asylums and other charitable institutions.

While it is claimed that this effort has, to a certain extent, reduced the production and sale of distilled spirits, the manufacture and sale of fermented liquors has increased.

The amount of money expended in Switzerland for alcoholic

liquors is approximately \$13,200,000, which is a little more than \$400 for each inhabitant.

HOLLAND

Under the law adopted by the government of Holland in 1880, the growth of the liquor traffic has been checked and a large number of the old liquor shops have been closed. Appropriations are made by the government each year to provide for temperance instruction in the public schools of Holland. This appropriation averages about \$4,000 a year.

BELGIUM

The government of Belgium has, for a number of years, made a certain appropriation for the teaching of temperance in the public schools, thus following the same course in this respect as Holland and Denmark.

DENMARK'S DRINK BILL

The amount of money expended in Denmark for alcoholic liquor each year is 63,500,000 kroner (\$17,145,000). It is almost four times as much as the entire amount of money expended by the government on the army and navy.

SPAIN

The Spaniard, as compared with men of other nations, is temperate, in the sense that he is not guilty of drinking so often to excess or general drunkenness. His consumption, however, of light wines and liquors is much larger than in many other lands.

ABYSSINIA

Law can be enforced! Such is the declaration of Abyssinia, and the statement is backed up by facts. Abyssinia has prohibition and the penalty for taking liquors into that country is death. The law is enforced, of course. What is the result? In the capitol of the country only two murders have been committed in the last forty years. The women vote and have a part in the government.

JAPAN

In recent years a number of American and European breweries have been started in various cities of Japan. In addition to

this beverage, there is manufactured by the Japanese an intoxicating liquor corresponding to our beer, called "sake."

The Japanese, bent on imitating many of the customs of our western civilization, have in recent years greatly increased the consumption of intoxicating liquors, especially beer, throughout the empire.

Until very recently such a thing as a saloon was unknown in Japan, but the larger cities now have their beer halls and grogshops, which correspond to the American saloon.

CHINA

The Chinese are under prohibition in so far as intoxicating liquors are concerned. The prohibition of the liquor traffic in China dates back to 459 A. D., when an imperial edict was made by the reigning emperor, prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors, and providing the penalty of death for drunkenness. Whatever nullification there is of this decree is largely due to European influence and customs.

INDIA

The religion of India, which is that of the Hindu, prohibits the use of intoxicating liquors of every kind, so that the drunkenness that is in India is largely due to English liquors, although some wines and a certain kind of spirits are manufactured in the country.

TURKEY

Turkey is under prohibition, but the enforcement of the law as far as the official classes are concerned has been greatly weakened by western influence and customs. Large shipments of liquors from England and the United States are imported by Turkey every year. One encouraging feature, however, in connection with the conditions in Turkey is that the lower classes and the soldiers, true to the teachings of the Moslem religion, practice prohibition, the entire drinking among such classes being confined to light grape wines.

AFRICA

The regulations upon the liquor traffic made by England for the East Africa Protectorate are as follows:

1. Alcoholic liquor, whether manufactured in the protectorate

or imported, shall not be sold or given, otherwise than for medicinal purposes, by any person to any native.

For the purpose of these regulations "native" means any person of African race or parentage, not being a British subject.

2. Any person who commits a breach of these regulations shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees or to imprisonment for a period which may extend to six months, or to both, and any alcoholic liquor found in his possession shall be liable to forfeiture.

3. Any alcoholic liquor found in possession of any such native as aforesaid shall be liable to confiscation, and may be seized by any protectorate officer and disposed of as the sub-commissioner of the province may direct.

4. These regulations may be cited as "The Liquor Regulations, 1900."

CANADA

Canada has local option in most of the provinces. The Canadian government, however, has not yet reached the point where it is ready to grant the majority rule in local option contests. The Canadian government has prohibited all selling of intoxicating liquors in the army and in all military camps. The per capita consumption of liquors in Canada is much less than it is in England or in America.

AUSTRALIA

The law of the British government, operative in Australia, forbids any citizen to sell, give, or otherwise supply to any of the natives any wine, spirits, or any other intoxicating liquors. Temperance education in the schools is also compulsory in many of the provinces of Australia.

The British Parliamentary report of February 15, 1900, shows a per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors, including wine, beer and spirits in Australia of 14.89 gallons.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand, it is said, is trying to solve many social problems. There is none more pressing than that of the regulation of the use of alcohol. Even if we leave out of consideration the economic wants involved in the consumption of alcohol, the

fact that taking alcoholic stimulants lessens the efficiency of men and women is sufficient to force social reformers to consider the question.

The economic waste is, however, great. In this dominion, with less than 1,000,000 people, and of mainly temperate people, the estimate is that nearly \$15,000,000 is spent on beer, wines and spirits. The cost of these intoxicants, it should be remembered, is much higher than in England.

Under the provincial or quasi-federal system of government that existed down to the year 1876, the provincial legislatures passed many licensing laws. The first general act that consolidated the provincial legislation was the licensing act, 1881. Among other things it provided that alcoholic liquors could be sold only by licensed persons.

The colony was divided into licensing districts, and no new license could be granted unless the ratepayers by a vote had determined that the number of licenses in the district could be increased. The administrators of the law were committees for each licensing district, which had the power to refuse any license on various grounds.

There was a strong party in the colony against all licensing, and in some districts they succeeded in electing committees who refused to grant them. In one district, all licenses were refused, and the question arose as to the committee's power to so act.

The Court of Appeal set aside their action, holding that the majority of the committee had not really exercised a judicial discretion in determining whether the licenses for the hotels were required in the neighborhood. In consequence of this decision, a reform of the law was effected in 1893, when the alcoholic liquors sale control act was passed. This statute has been several times amended, and the law now is shortly as follows:

Every electoral district of the colony, save the four large cities (Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin), is a licensing district. The four cities, although each comprising three electoral districts, are each only one licensing district. There are at present sixty-eight licensing districts in the colony.

At every general parliamentary election, each voter can demand a license ballot paper, on which he can declare that the number

of licenses existing in the district (1) continue, or that the number be (2) reduced, or that (3) no licenses be granted. On the result of this poll the committee must act. If continuance is carried, then the licenses must be renewed till there is another poll. If reduction, the number of licenses must be reduced by not less than 5 per cent and not more than 25 per cent of the total number.

If three-fifths of the voters record their votes for no license, then no licenses can be issued in the district. But if three-fifths do not vote for no license, and there is no majority for continuance or reduction, then no issue is carried, and the licenses continue as if continuance had been carried. The carrying of no license entails not only the prohibition of the issue of licenses to sell liquor in the district, but also the right of any club to supply its members with intoxicating liquors. Liquor can, however, with certain restrictions, be received into the district by private persons.

The specialty of the New Zealand legislation is that the electors can, in every licensing district, determine whether liquor shall or shall not be sold in that district. The law came into force, as already stated, in 1893, and there have been several polls taken under it, with one or two modifications of the questions put.

The results of the last four of the elections were as follows, omitting the polls for reduction:

Electorates

carried:	1896	1899	1902	1905
Continuance	52	87	25	17
No issue.....	10	19	27	40
No license.....	0	1	5	8

Three of the polls for no license in 1902 were set aside through alleged irregularities, and it was decided by the Privy Council that licenses were to continue in these districts. There are now, since the poll of 1905, six electoral districts in which no liquor can be sold, namely, Invercargill, Mataura, Clutha, Oamaru (all in the provincial district of Otago and Southland), Ashburton, in the Canterbury provincial district, and Grey Lynn, in the provincial district of Auckland.

The European population of these six districts was, at the last census (March, 1901), 61,661, and the European population

of the whole colony was then 767,455, so that there is between one-twelfth and one-thirteenth of the European population of the dominion now under no-license. The increase in the no-license vote for the dominion can be ascertained from the following table:

Year	For con- tinuance	For no- license
1896.....	139,580	98,312
1899.....	142,443	118,575
1902.....	148,449	151,524
1905.....	182,884	198,768

It will be seen that in nine years the continuance vote has increased by 43,304 votes, while the no-license vote has increased by 100,456 votes.—Sir Robert Stout, Chief Justice of New Zealand.

LIQUORS CONSUMED IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(From U. S., United Kingdom and France Malt Reports for 1904; Hungary, 1901; Italy, Wine, 1905; Sweden, Wine, 1900.)

COUNTRIES	Malt Liquors (Gallons)	Wines (Gallons)	Distilled Spirits and Alcohol (Gallons)	Total (Gallons)
United States	1,494,191,325	43,316,636	121,101,997	1,658,609,958
United Kingdom . . .	1,500,709,060	16,646,933	58,318,373	1,575,674,366
Russia	151,633,892	63,800,000	172,550,500	387,984,392
Germany	1,782,778,000	68,200,000	124,313,200	1,975,291,300
France	289,103,000	1,246,684,288	97,177,968	1,632,965,256
Spain	*20,000,000	713,790,000	*10,000,000	743,790,000
Belgium	395,285,258	8,948,200	9,895,000	414,128,458
Italy	6,725,000	713,790,000	11,150,400	731,665,400
Austria-Hungary . . .	545,674,043	119,218,000	*120,000,000	784,892,043
Denmark	63,213,000	*650,000	*4,000,000	67,863,000
Sweden	44,440,000	898,200	10,730,500	56,068,700
Portugal	*6,000,000	90,200,000	*4,000,000	100,200,000
Grand Totals	6,299,752,578	3,086,142,257	743,238,038	10,129,132,873

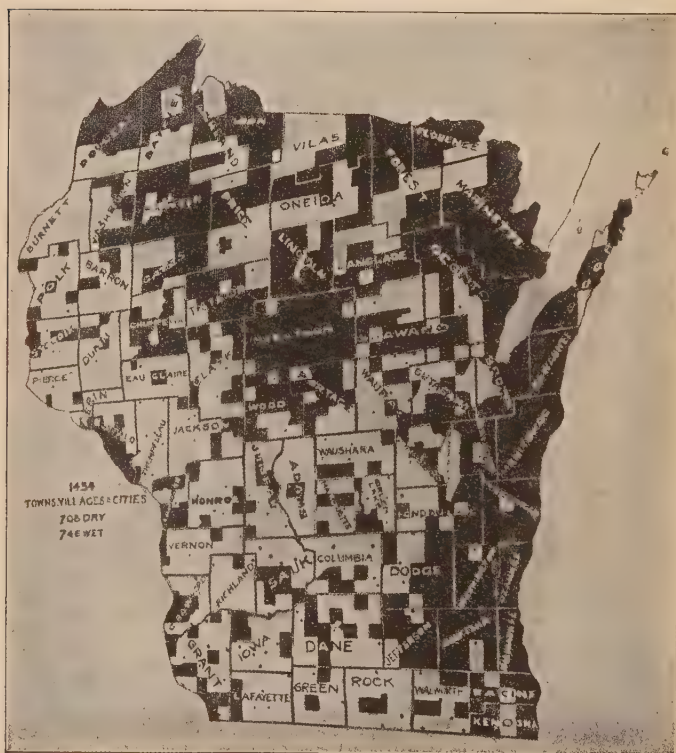
*Estimated

INEBRIETY IN SCOTLAND

If we take the four principle classes of crime, viz., crimes against the person, crimes against property with violence, crimes against property without violence, and malicious injury to property, the figures are much less serious, but even these show a slight increase in twenty years. But it is when we turn to the "miscellaneous offenses," of which drunkenness and disorder constitute more than two-thirds, that we see where the real increase has been, the figures in this class rising from 295 per 10,000 of

the population in the five years, 1883-87, to 345 in the five years, 1897-1901, an increase of 17 per cent. The closeness of the relation between intemperance and crime has become a truism, but it is nowhere more clearly demonstrated than in the criminal statistics of Scotland. Take the single fact that out of a total of 179,821 persons charged with criminal offenses in 1900, no fewer than 114,207, or 63 63½ per cent, were for offenses directly connected with drinking. This lamentable figure, the commissioners are careful to tell us, is no exaggeration of the "charges resulting directly from over-indulgence in alcoholic liquor."—A. Sherwell.

"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF WISCONSIN



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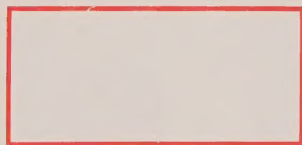
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